The Chicago Tribune.

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The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, April 23, 1872.

The American counter case in the Geneva Arbitration is laid before our readers this morning in all its fulness. If the patriotic American people were to be the arbitrators, and this document the only one submitted, there is no doubt that the pleadings, whether special or general, would be signally successful.

The French Assembly re-convened yesterday, and about the first thing it did was to defeat Thiers on his pet question, the tax business, and, overriding his solemn protest of "weighty political reasons," to bring up for speedy discussion the organization of the ... A very insubordinate corps, that Corps Legislatif.

The movement toward establishing a third line of trans-Atlantic telegraph has already borne some fruit. We read that the existing monopoly has abolished its minimum of ten words, thereby enabling a great many of the commercial and personal messages to go through at less rates than formerly. It is likely that further concessions will be made as competition continues to threaten.

If the London *News* is to be believed, a Cabinet crisis is sure to occur at the British capital within a week; the robes of Gladstone being placed upon a Conservative, and a new Parliamentary election ordered. We cannot but regard the announcement as premature, though it is evident that, with the ranks of the Conservatives reinforced by more and more of the ultra-Radicals under Fawcett on most test questions, a downright defeat of the Ministry cannot be much longer postponed.

Secretary Robeson filed his counter case with the House Investigating (i.e., whitewashing) Committee yesterday. It will be remembered that the Prosecuting Attorney withdrew some time ago,—or rather took a change of venue to the popular court,—being convinced of the determination of Mr. Sargent's partisan Committee to evade all unfavorable facts. We perceive that the wily Secretary does not adopt the line of argument most obviously suited to his case, viz.: That all laws restricting the action of heads of departments are to be taken in a Pickwickian sense.

The Cook County Commissioners recommenced their sessions yesterday. This Board has decided to purchase additional lots for the county jail on Michigan street, (site of the old Market), and to proceed to build an elegant and attractive jail, at an expense of $400,000, or more; for which purpose the bonds of the county are to be placed on the market. There is no doubt whatever but that the county is in pressing need of a new jail and Criminal Court building. Hence it is to be hoped that the authorities will press this enterprise vigorously, and at the same time see to it that the county gets her money's worth in the transaction.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, while at Rome, interviewed the Pope with distinguished success, and our New York correspondent transmits what purports to be an authentic report of the conversation. For what enterprising journal the Prince acted on the occasion is not mentioned. It is just possible that the language attributed to His Holiness, though apparently most natural and apt for such an occasion, had its origin in the fancy of some clever journalist; in which case the only strictly authentic item in the report is that which records the dark suit of the Princess, and the swallow-tail coat and lavender kids of her lord—particulars of no small moment to touring people in pursuit of Papal audiences.

Fernando Wood has been distinguishing himself in Congress of late by maintaining a praiseworthy silence. The spell is now broken, and it appears that Fernando has only been incubating on a grand scheme for organizing the United States Treasury Department into a universal banking institution, or *credit foncier*. By Mr. Wood's bill, the money-hungry of Chicago are to get $1,000,000 in gold, and $5,000,000 in greenbacks, as an 8-per cent loan to begin with; but as they have previously to raise $6,000,000 in high-priced Government bonds as collaterals, there is every prospect that small capitalists will still be left out in the cold, unministered to by any public or governmental relief society. Mr. Wood has also a bill for making the Secretary of the Treasury disgorge some of his hoarded specie, which is probably more practical in its ... than the other measure.

War-clouds to left of us (in Spain, for instance), war-clouds to front of us, (*videlicet*, Brazil and Buenos Ayres), and especially war-clouds to right of us, on our own frontier, where Spotted Eagle appears as the most conspicuous belligerent. That wonderfully "successful" patriarchal policy, about which we were just beginning to hear so much in behalf of the present Administration, seems to have resulted in arraying every able-bodied warrior of the Cheyenne and more westerly tribes in their fiercest war-paint, with hatchets thirsty for blood and scalps. Spotted Eagle, Chief of the Sans Arcs, has announced his policy to tear up all railroads and kill all railroad builders that enter his territory, or that which he claims as his. Colonel Stanley, who has held parley with Spotted Eagle and other warlike Chiefs, reports them fearfully in earnest. Secretary Delano and Indian Commissioner Ber..., who are also in the Indian country, report a turbulent condition of the pensioned savages, from Ocmulgee to Arizona. The Secretary asks the War Department to co-operate with him in keeping back unwholesome white adventurers from contact with the Indians,—a very proper undertaking, which will, it is to be hoped, be vigorously carried out.

Agassiz has escaped from the perils (be the same more or less) of his deep-sea sounding in the 7,000-fathom Atlantic, only to run upon rocks and ruin among the land-lubbers of Uruguay. It should be understood that the scientific gentlemen on board the Hassler are no less devoted to geology and other ologies of *terra firma* than to ichthyology and the 'ologies in general of the stormy main; who go into raptures over a trilobite no less than over a holothurium, or a rare branchiostomum, or a whole new family of Agassiz's own Cycloidei and Ctenoidei. That is to say, these gentlemen are what a Californian would call rock sharps, as well as fish sharps; and, on landing at Montevideo, they began vigorously gathering specimens of the rocks of that region. To the horror, however, of these disciples of Hugh Miller, they were arrested by order of some local Dogberry, who could see no motive for pocketing rocks along the wayside except to shy them murderously at somebody—most likely the mighty magistrate himself, since magistrates are by all odds the most unpopular persons in Uruguay. Accordingly, the *savans* were seized and placed in limbo, but, fortunately, were soon released, so that a war with the Argentine Confederation will probably be avoided, and the Hassler will continue on its praiseworthy quest of queer crustacea.

The Chicago produce markets were generally thronged yesterday, and all were more active, except flour and provisions. Mess pork was quiet and a shade higher, closing at $12.00 cash; $12.10 seller May; and $12.30 seller June. Lard was 5c per 100 lbs higher, closing at $8.50a8.55 cash; and $8.55a8.60 seller May. Meats were stronger, at 4 1-8c for shoulders, 6 1-8a6 1-4c for short ribs, and 6 1-2a6 5-8c for short clear. Highwines were firm at 88c per gallon. Flour was generally held higher, at $6.00a7.50 for good to choice spring extras. Wheat was 2 1-2c higher, closing at $1.29 1-2a1.29 3-4 cash; $1.30 1-2 seller May; and $1.32 1-4 seller June. Corn was 3-4c higher, and particularly active in options, closing at 42 1-4 cash; and 42 3-4a42 7-8c seller May. Oats were quiet but firmer, closing at 33 3-4a33 7-8c cash; and 34 5-8c seller May. Rye was 1c higher, at 77c for car lots of No. 2. Barley was quiet, but a shade firmer, at 57 1-2a58c for No. 2. The hog trade was moderately active, with prices easier. Cattle were dull and nominally lower. Sheep were inactive.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Text of the American Counter Case Presented at Geneva.

Comparison Instituted Between the American and English Enlistment Acts.

Want of Vigilance Charged on the Part of British Officials.

Numerous Extracts from British Documents in Support of the American Claims.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The President to-day transmitted, for the information of the Senate, a copy of the counter-case of the United States in the matter of the United States against Great Britain, presented to the Board of Arbitration at Geneva, as follows:

The fourth article of the Treaty of Washington permits each party, within four months after the delivery of its case, to deliver in duplicate to the arbitrators and to the agent of the other party a counter-case and additional documents, correspondence, and evidence in reply to the case, documents, correspondence, and evidence presented by the other party. Availing themselves of this right, the United States present this their counter-case, together with additional documents, correspondence, and evidence in reply to the case, documents, correspondence, and evidence submitted by Her Majesty's Government. In laying this counter-case before the Tribunal of Arbitration, they deem it proper to premise that they do not consider it within the promise of this paper to discuss all the propositions within the British case, which they regard as justly disputable, or requiring argumentative discussion. So far as the positions taken by Her Majesty's Government in its case may vary from those which the United States had the honor to lay before the Tribunal, in their case they respectfully refer to that document for an expression of the views which they regard as supported by sound principles of reason, and by the acquiescence of other powers, and by the writings of publicists of authority. So far, too, as the contentions of questions of fact raised between the parties on their respective cases and supporting evidence on either side are concerned, a mere renewal of contestation in the counter-case would be superfluous. The United States, therefore, refer to their original case for their views and estimates of contested matters of fact. It has seemed to them to be more in accordance with the spirit of the treaty, and with the convenience of the Tribunal, thus to reserve, for the counsel, the general analysis and discussion of these matters, so far as they shall prove important in their bearing on the substantial controversy between the parties in agreement, which will be prepared by them for submission under the fifth article of the treaty, and in such oral arguments, if any, as the Tribunal may express a wish to hear. Reserving, therefore, their rights and the freedom of their counsel in these respects, they ask the attention of the Tribunal to the following observations on some of the main points of difference between the case and other documents submitted on the part of Her Majesty's Government, and those submitted on the part of the United States.

THE REBEL STATES.

2. Certain errors of sense which run through the case of Her Majesty's Government first claim attention. First—It is assumed in that case that the rebels of the United States were, by Her Majesty's proclamation of May 3, 1861, invested with some undefined political attributes. But the United States have hitherto understood that Her Majesty's Government merely assumed to regard persons who resisted the powers of the United States as a body of insurrectionists who might be recognized as clothed with belligerent rights at the discretion of neutral powers. They, therefore, think it ought to conclude that the frequent use in the British case of language implying recognized political attributes in the insurrection is an inadvertence.

THE REBEL CRUISERS.

Second. Her Majesty's Government assume that the reclamations of the United States are to be confined to claims growing out of the acts of the Florida, Alabama, Georgia, and the Shenandoah. The claims growing out of acts of other vessels named in the American case are regarded by the United States as also embraced within the terms of the treaty. They form a part of the claims generally known as "Alabama claims." They are enumerated in the fourth of the series of five volumes printed by order of the Senate of the United States, which are part of the documents, correspondence, and evidence submitted with the case of the United States. These volumes, when thus collected and printed, were entitled, "Claims of the United States against Great Britain." It is believed that, under that title, they were in the library of the Foreign Office, at London, before Her Majesty's High Commissioners received their instructions. It may also be said, without impropriety, that under the same title they were on the table of the Joint High Commission during the negotiations which preceded the conclusion of the treaty. The United States, therefore, while reasserting their construction of the language of the treaty in this respect, feel that they have the right to ask the Arbitrators to assume that Her Majesty's High Commissioners had noticed and acquiesced in that construction. The United States are at a loss to understand why several observations are introduced into the British case which apparently aim to limit the three rules of the treaty. If, by the principles of construction which are suggested, Her Majesty's Government intend to ask for a modification or change in these rules, the United States cannot too strongly protest against it.

ACTS COMMITTED BY AMERICAN CITIZENS.

4. It is averred in several places that some of the acts of which the United States complain were committed by American citizens. If these statements are introduced for the purpose of urging this fact as an excuse for the negligence of Her Majesty's officials, or for any other supposed relevant purpose, the United States will ask the Tribunal to take note that the American citizens referred to were criminals in the eye of American law at the time when they were elevated to the rank of recognized belligerents against the United States by the act of Her Majesty's Government, an act in which the United States did not participate, and against which they have never ceased to protest. It would therefore seem impossible to impute to the United States any of the consequences of the responsibility for the conduct of persons thus described as American citizens.

RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS.

Her Majesty's Government has also stated in terms many propositions, some of law, some of fact and some of mixed law and fact for the convenience of the Arbitrators. The United States call attention to some of the leading points of difference between the two cases with the reservation heretofore made as to points not noticed, and as to the rights of counsel. First. The British case seems to concede that a belligerent who has wronged a neutral by violating its sovereignty, and by forcing it to take part indirectly in war, may, nevertheless, by some subsequent act, such as commissioning without jurisdiction of the neutral, a vessel of war improperly constructed within its jurisdiction, deprive the neutral of the right of taking cognizance of the original offence. The United States suggest that such a right cannot be lost by the mere act of an offending belligerent.

Second. It appears to claim for the vessels of the rebels recognized as belligerents an exemption from national jurisdiction, which should be accorded, if at all, only to vessels of recognized sovereign powers, to which powers political representations can be made in case of violations of neutral sovereignty, and it ignores the undoubted prerogatives of the crown to exclude armed vessels from national ports.

Third. It attempts to limit the operation of the due diligence in a manner inconsistent with the principles of law well established on the continent of Europe, in the United Kingdom, and in the United States. It sets up as the measure of a standard which fluctuates with each succeeding government in the circuit of the globe, viz.: Such care as governments ordinarily employ in their domestic concerns.

4. If the United States have correctly interpreted its somewhat vague language on Page 157, it asserts that, in a case like the present, a belligerent should be required to show, on the part of a neutral, as foundation for a claim for compensation, an absence of care nearly equivalent to wilful negligence. The United States had noticed that this point would be pressed by Her Majesty's Government. It had announced that its case would be prepared partly under direction of an eminent and learned publicist who had vigorously insisted upon it in his public writing on the neutrality of Great Britain in the American struggle. They therefore presented, for the consideration of the Arbitrators, certain facts exhibiting an unfriendly feeling towards them on the part of individual members of Her Majesty's Government during the contest which might naturally lead to, and would account for a want of diligence bordering upon wilful negligence. But, while thus anticipating this position in Her Majesty's Government's case they did not and do not assent to its correctness. They do not conceive that the law of nations tolerates the proposition that belligerents are required to submit, without redress, to injuries of neutral negligence, till it reaches the extremity suggested.

5. The British case attempts to narrow the international duties of a Government to the exercise of the restraining powers conferred on it by municipal laws.

6. It overlooks the obligation of a neutral to amend its municipal law when the powers conferred by such law proves inadequate for the performance of international duties. In this view, the many statements in the British case as to the actual internal distribution of powers in Her Majesty's Government, though interesting, are irrelevant in measuring its external obligations.

7. The British case proposes that the liability of Great Britain to make indemnity to the United States should be limited to cases which cannot show by affirmative proof that they actively and diligently exerted their naval power to prevent. The United States contend that such a proposed limitation has no just foundation in sound principles of international or other law.

INTERNATIONAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES.

Part 2 of the British case assumes to give an introductory statement of: First, the events which attended and followed the commencement of the civil war in America. Second, the course pursued by Great Britain in relation to the war. Third, the course pursued by other maritime powers in relation thereto. Part 3 assumes to give a statement on the international rights and duties or powers which were possessed by Her Britannic Majesty's Government of preventing unlawful equipments, and the manner and circumstances in and under which these powers were exercised during the war. The United States, with the reservation heretofore made, now call attention only to some of the principal points of difference in this respect between the cases of the two Governments:

1. The United States insist that Her Majesty's Government is politically and historically in error in the assertion, on Page 6, that the contest to secede ended in 1865 in the complete reconquest of the eleven Confederate States.

2. If it be intended by the statement on Page 7 that in and soon after the month of May, 1861, a number of armed ships were fitted out and sent to sea from ports in the Confederate States, to lead the Arbitrators to suppose that there was any insurgent vessel preying on the commerce of the United States when the Florida or when the Alabama escaped from Liverpool, the United States cannot too strongly protest that Her Majesty's Government is in error in this respect.

3. The United States have in their case called the attention of the Tribunal to the acts of Belgium, Portugal, Russia, and Prussia, which seem to have been overlooked by the authors of the British case in their enumeration of the acts of maritime powers. In regard to all the maritime powers, the Tribunal will doubtless observe that those which recognized the insurgents as lawful belligerents, did so only after Great Britain, the principal maritime power, had elevated them under the name of the Confederate States to this rank, and had thus conferred on them all the substantial advantages which they could get from a general recognition by maritime powers. They will also observe that other Governments did not recognize the title which the insurgents had taken for themselves. Thus, for example, the proclamation of the Emperor of the French, spoke of them as "States which pretend to form a confederation." The circulars of the Dutch Government spoke of the "doubtful complications in the United States of North America;" "the existing circumstances in the United States of America," and the Brazilian circular expressly states that the Confederate States have no legal existence.

4. It is stated on Page 22, that, by the United States cruisers the ports and waters of Her Majesty's dominions were resorted to for coaling and other purposes more frequently than by vessels of the Confederate States. If, by this, it is intended to imply that having regard to the great disparity of numbers between the vessels of the United States and those of the insurgents, the United States enjoyed, to an equal extent with the insurgents, the hospitalities of British ports, or that, without regard to that disparity, these hospitalities were extended with an impartial neutrality to each, the United States emphatically deny it.

5. It is stated on Page 25 that the acts of which the Government of the United States is understood to complain, belong to a class which have not commonly been made the objects of prohibitory legislation; that in few countries, or none, according to the information received by Her Britannic Majesty's Government, did the law directly prohibit such acts, or make any definite proposition for preventing them at the time, except in the United States and Great Britain. The information of the United States on this point does not agree with that of Her Majesty's Government. They have the honor to refer the Tribunal to statements concerning the laws of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, and Sweden and Norway, which will be found in the fourth appendix attached to the report of the Neutrality Laws Commissioners. This document will be found at the close of the third volume of the British Appendix, and in the fourth volume of American evidence, between Pages 126 and 183. They also refer to the documents and evidence herewith submitted, regarding the laws of the several powers in Europe and America for the preservation of their neutrality. It will appear from all this evidence that acts such as those of which the United States complain have been widely made the subject of positive legislation, and in no country, except Great Britain, so far as the United States are advised has it been assumed that proceedings under municipal or local laws are a measure of neutral obligations toward other Governments.

THE FRENCH PRIVATEERS.

On Page 25 it is stated with reference to the steps taken by President Washington that the measures adopted by the Executive of the United States to restrain these enterprises, the fitting out of French privateers proved inadequate. In answer to this the United States recall to the recollection of the Tribunal that the French Minister at that day contended that his Government derived the right to commission privateers from ports of the United States, from the provisions of the treaty of 1778, between France and the United States, a treaty made at a time when Great Britain was at war with the United States. The repressive measures of President Washington were taken under a sense of the duties of the United States as a neutral under the law of nations, and in the face of their particular duties under the treaty as construed by France. In the memoir of Mr. Abbott, now Lord Tenterden, (which will be found in the British Appendix at the end of Volume 3,—it is stated that the result of the publication of the rules of the 4th of August, which were measures adopted by the Executive referred to in the British case, was that the system of privateering was, generally speaking, suppressed, though cases seem to have occurred until the arrival of Mr. Genet's successor, in February, 1794, who disavowed his acts and recalled the commissions he had granted to privateers.

AMERICAN FILIBUSTERS.

The remark on Pages 26, 27, and 28, regarding the manner in which the United States have at different times performed their duties as a neutral nation towards Spain, Portugal, and other powers, is said to be made without any intention of Her Majesty's Government to cast any reproach on the Government or people of the United States. They are, however, apparently introduced for the purpose of intimating to the Arbitrators that the United States at some or all of the times, did fail to use diligence for the suppression of hostile expeditions from their shores, which ought to have been exercised, and which is required by the rules of the Treaty of Washington. The United States would regard such imputation as a reproach, however intended by the authors. They have, therefore, determined to ask the Arbitrators to examine further evidence on these points, which they have the honor to submit herewith; although they cannot but recognize that the Arbitrators may justly feel that neither party should add to their arduous labors by the introduction of statements and evidence wholly foreign to the issues submitted at their discretion. The evidence now submitted by the United States regarding the performance of their international duties, is voluminous, and spreads over a series of years and a variety of incidents. It relates to the contest between Spain and her colonies; to the war between Brazil and Ortega's Government; to the struggles of the Cubans for independence; to the war between Spain and the South American Republics, and to the Crimean war. In all these contests it became the duty of the United States to preserve their neutrality under difficult circumstances, often when the sympathy of a large mass of their people were enlisted in opposition to national obligations. Her Majesty's Government has thought it ought to call in question the efficiency, while admitting the good faith with which the United States performed their duties in these trying circumstances. The evidence now submitted shows that Her Majesty's Government has been misinformed; that the United States did perform their duties, and at those times with a fidelity and activity which, had they been imitated by Great Britain at the beginning of the insurrection, would have made the present proceeding unnecessary.

VIOLATION OF NEUTRALITY—PUNISHMENT OF OFFENDERS.

The United States unite with Her Majesty's Government in its remarks on Page 27, calling attention to the fact that the President of the United States, at the request of the Portuguese Government, did, in 1817, recommend Congress to confer upon the Government not only power to punish offenders, but, also, others to prevent the commission of offences, and that Congress did, in compliance with such request, confer such power in the neutrality act, in 1817 and 1818.

VAGUE INSINUATIONS.

9. The United States are at a loss to understand what reference is intended by the words on Page 28: "It is needless here to refer particularly to the more recent instances of vessels fitted out in ports of the United States for expeditions against countries with which the United States were at peace. These instances are well known." Vague insinuations like these, without definite statements, allegation or proof, furnish no foundation for answer in the only form in which the treaty permits the United States to defend themselves.

INFRINGEMENT OF PROHIBITORY LAWS.

10. The United States emphatically deny the statement on Page 28, that their prohibitory laws have been infringed by acts much more flagrant than any of those now charged against Great Britain. They feel confident that a fair consideration of proof which they have offered, and of that which they now offer, showing the fidelity with which they have ever performed their international duties, will convince the Arbitrators that they have honestly, strenuously, in good faith, and due diligence, striven to perform these duties.

NEUTRALITY ACT OF 1818.

11. The United States think that Her Majesty's Government has been incorrectly informed regarding the United States statute of 1818, commonly known as "The Neutrality Act." It is stated on Page 29 that the British act of 1819 is more stringent, rigorous, and comprehensive than that of the United States. Her Majesty's Government does not say in what respect the superior stringency, rigor, and comprehensiveness of that act is supposed to consist. If the British act could have been suspended by act of the Crown, which is supposed to have been the case, it may at least be held to have furnished less permanent and certain remedies than the law of the United States. The United States think that the qualities of stringency, rigor, and comprehensiveness will be found in their law in a superior degree,—and they call attention to the following points of comparison:

First. The enlistment of British subjects only are made unlawful by the British act. The American act, on the contrary, makes all enlistments within neutral jurisdiction unlawful except naval enlistments of subjects of the enlisting belligerent made on the deck of the vessel of belligerent while within neutral waters. Second. By Executive and judicial construction the words "equip, fit out, and furnish," have a much broader meaning in America than in Great Britain, as the United States have explained in their case. Third. The tenth and eleventh sections of the American act, commonly known as the landing clauses, are admitted not to be in the British; and it is also admitted that these clauses are intended to be preventive and not punitive. Fourth. The eighth section of the United States act is also omitted in the English act. This section, the practical operation of which is explained in the case of the United States, is regarded by the United States by far the most efficient of the act for the prevention of violations of neutrality. Fifth. It may not have escaped the attention of the Arbitrators that Her Majesty's Government has itself furnished evidence of the superiority of the United States statute over the British act. "I may remark," says Sir Frederick Bruce, British Minister at Washington, writing to his Government, "that the Government of the United States has considerable advantages in proceedings against vessels under the statute. They have on the spot, where preparations are being made, a District Attorney, a legal officer responsible to the Government, to whom the duty of investigation is committed." The libel is in the nature of proceeding in admiralty *in rem*. It is decided by Judge Convers with international maritime law without intervention of a jury. [Vol. 3, Brit. App. last paper, Page 67; Vol. 4, Am. Evidence, Page 162.]

RIGHTS OF WITNESSES.

12. Without questioning in the counter case the correctness of the propositions 12 and 13 of English Constitutional law on Page 30, the United States think that they are not mistaken when they say that the privilege which a witness is supposed to have of refusing to answer a question is a personal privilege of which witness may or may not avail himself. It is not supposed to be one which a Court will voluntarily take for him and enforce against his wishes.

DUTIES OF OFFICIALS.

13. In the statements on Pages 31 and 32, regarding the supposed duties of officials of the United States to keep a watchful eye on whatever might tend to endanger the security or interests of the United States, it is not made quite clear whether Her Majesty's Government regarded these as duties of which it had the right to demand the performance of by these officials, or as duties which they owed to their own Government, although the latter interpretation would seem to be the most reasonable one. There is some ground to suppose that Her Majesty's Government has had made the statement in the former sense. Without admitting in that sense, to be just to the United States, that even should such obligations not be disputed, Her Majesty's Government would not thereby be relieved from the duty of an independent, diligent, and vigilant watchfulness, in order to prevent evil-disposed persons from violating its neutrality, nor would a Minister of a belligerent power, as Mr. Adams was in the eye of the British Cabinet, be required, after the receipt of official information as to the nature and character of the evidence that must accompany his representation, to make, or be complained of for not making, representations of the fact to a neutral Government, except in the manner in which he had been notified to make them. Thus to apply the proposition: Mr. Adams being notified by the British Government that, in order to secure official action on complaint of contemplated violation of British neutrality by the insurgents, he must furnish proof of the fact sufficient to warrant conviction for a violation of the foreign enlistment act, could not be charged by that Government with responsibility for not making representations embodying a lesser degree of proof.

WANT OF VIGILANCE ON THE PART OF THE ENGLISH AUTHORITIES.

14. The United States do not understand that it is true that the allegations that vessels were being prepared for cruising or for carrying on war were in all cases followed by seizures of vessels, when a sufficient *prima facie* evidence of illegal purposes was furnished. They understood exactly the contrary to have been the case. That until the opinion of the law officers of the Crown was given, on the 29th day of July, 1862, the day of the escape of the Alabama, all branches of Her Majesty's Government held that it was necessary, not only to establish a preparation for cruising or carrying on war, but also an actual arming of the offending cruisers in a British port, in order to justify seizure, and that this prevailing opinion was afterward sustained, in effect, by the Courts of England in the Alexandra case, which is still the unreversed judicial construction of the act of 1819.

REGISTRY AND CLEARANCE.

15. On Page 30 is given what purports to be an explanation of the meaning of the words "registry and clearance," of the duties of officers empowered to register ships, and of officers of customs in respect to clearances. The acts of Parliament prescribing duties and conferring powers are not specially referred to, but the United States understood them to be the merchant shipping act of 1854, 17 and 18 Victoria, cap. 104, and Customs Consolidation act of 1853, 16 and 17 Victoria, cap. 107, with their several amendments. These acts, in the opinion of the United States, confer more extended powers on the officers of Her Majesty's Government than is stated in the British case, and they, therefore, ask the attention of the Tribunal to the acts themselves, extracts from which are submitted herewith. Part 4 of the British case assumes to state certain considerations proper to be kept in view by the Arbitrators in reference to the cases of the Florida, Alabama, and Shenandoah. The United States have already in this it clear both in their case and in this paper that they regard many of these statements as not proper to be kept in view by the Arbitrators in reference to any of these vessels. Without repeating their views on this subject, they confine themselves to calling attention to the great error into which the Arbitrators may be led in consequence of the use of inaccurate or careless language in the closing paragraph of this statement of the British case. It is, therefore, stated that the claims for the interference of Her Majesty's Government in the case of these and other vessels were based according to the statement of Mr. Adams in his letters to Earl Russel, dated October 9, 1862, on evidence considered by him to apply directly to infringements of municipal laws, and not to anything beyond. It is quite possible, perhaps it is not too much to say it is possible, that the Arbitrators may derive from this statement the impression that all official representations of Mr. Adams in respect to the four vessels were expressly based on the evidence offered by him in support of the allegations of infringements of municipal law. The United States call attention to this, feeling confident that Her Majesty's Government will be anxious to exclude a construction of its language which is so little in accordance with the facts.

THE FLORIDA.

Part 5 of the British case is entitled "Statement of Facts Relative to the Florida." The evidence in support of this part of the case is to be found in Volume 1 of the Appendix, between pages 1 and 165, inclusive. There are few distinctions in the two accounts of the career of this vessel. The new evidence furnished by Her Majesty's Government sustains and confirms the views of the United States, and attention is called to some instances of this character. It now appears clearly that, before the Florida left Liverpool, the British Government received information from the Government of His Majesty, the King of Italy, that the pretence that the Florida was constructed for the Italian Government was a fraud. Second, the participation of the legal authorities at Nassau in a conspiracy for the discharge of the Florida, which was charged by the United States Government, is established by official reports accompanying the British case. Third, Her Majesty's Government introduces, on Pages 73 and 74 of its Appendix, evidence which sustains the allegations in the American case, that the Florida was in outward appearance a British man-of-war, and that, as such assumed character, with the British flag flying, she passed the blockading squadron off Mobile, and that her real character was not suspected until it was too late to stop her. This act was described at the time by distinguished persons who witnessed it as only an apparent lack of vigilance. Fourth. The only official notice of the Government of the Barbadoes of what took place there in February, 1863, shows that there has been an evident mistake on the part of the Governor as to the San Jacinto. It also brings home to the Governor positive knowledge of the fact that the act which he was committing was a violation of International law toward the United States. Fifth. It now appears in clear colors that Bermuda was made the base of hostile operations by the Florida, the commander of that vessel having coaled, and having been at Barbadoes within less than twenty days, and having then cruised off the port of New York, destroying American vessels, arrived at Bermuda and informed the Governor of all these facts. The Governor, with the knowledge of them, gave him a hospitable reception and permitted him to coal and repair. These facts were officially reported to Her Majesty's Government, and were formally approved at the Foreign Office. Until now, the United States have been unable to establish without the help of presumption all the links in the chain of evidence. Sixth. It is stated in the British case that, had the vessel been seized by Her Majesty's Government, a Court of law would have ordered, and would indeed have been bound to order the immediate restoration of her for want of evidence to support a forfeiture. It is not for the United States to challenge the statements of Her Majesty's Government, regarding the British municipal law. Their officials sought during the rebellion to induce Her Majesty's Government to stop vessels constructed in Great Britain, to cruise against the United States; they did not ask for forfeiture. They did not object to their restoration to their owners, provided they were not to leave British waters to carry on war against the United States. It is necessary to bring the Tribunal back to this simple proposition which has been obscured by benevolent considerations put forth by Her Majesty's Government. It is scarcely necessary to say that the United States deny the allegations regarding the supposed negligence of the navy.

THE CASE OF THE ALABAMA.

The statement made regarding the Alabama in the sixth part of the British case conflicts but little with those made in the American case. In many respects they strengthen the American statement. First, there is no discrepancy as to what took place in Liverpool prior to the escape of the vessel. Some new facts are introduced, for example, that in reply to Mr. Adams' first representations the law officers of the Crown advised that he should be informed that Her Majesty's Government was investigating the case, and that their course would depend on the nature and sufficiency of any evidence of breach of law which they might obtain; That the official legal advisers of customs gave opinions on the evidence contained in Mr. Adams' representations which were in conflict with the opinions of the law officers of the Crown. That these opinions were given on questions after they had been submitted to the law officers of the Crown and before the latter had rendered their opinions; That the Customs Department to Her Majesty's Government, to which Mr. Adams was referred by Earl Russell, as charged with the management of the affair, acted on the opinions of their own advisers at the time when they must have known that the law officers of the Crown had the subject under consideration. Second. The opinion of the law officers of the Crown, now first made public, confirms the views of the United States presented in this case. Third. It appears that the Commissioners of Customs knew on Tuesday, the 29th of July, that the Alabama had escaped that day, and that it was not until Friday, the 1st of August, that the Collectors at Hollyhead and Beaumaris received instructions to detain her. On the 2d of August the Collector at Beaumaris reported that he had attended to his instructions, and had found that the Alabama had left Point Linas on the morning of Thursday, the 31st. If, therefore, the instructions given on the 1st of August had been given on the 29th of July, the Alabama might have been detained at Point Linas. Fourth. Her Majesty's Government introduced the despatch of Mr. Adams, regarding his correspondence with Captain Craven, apparently with the purpose of assuming hereafter that Captain Craven was at Southampton with his vessel, the Tuscarora, on the 29th day of July; that he left there for Queenstown, arriving at the latter place on the 30th; that on the 31st he received a telegram informing him that the Alabama was off Point Linas, and that on the 1st of August he set sail up St. George's Channel toward that point. Mr. Adams objected to the course he took, as bringing him within British waters. The facts revealed subsequently by Mr. Adams' despatch show that the Alabama had left Point Linas before Captain Craven knew that she had been there. Without regard, therefore, to the principles which might and will be disputed, this fact relieves the Arbitrators from considering any supposed responsibility of the United States for the acts of the Tuscarora at that time. Fifth. The British Consul's report of the visit of the Alabama to Martinique shows that she was in the habit of sailing under the British flag. This fact was known to Her Majesty's Government on the 17th of September, 1862. In January, 1863, she entered Port Royal, Jamaica, for repairs and to land prisoners. The course of the Governor in allowing such hospitalities to be granted was approved by Earl Russell, Feb. 14, 1863. This approval appears to have been given without regard to the advice of the law officers of the Crown.—[Appendix, Page 211.] Seventh. Great stress is apparently laid on the reception and acts of the Alabama in Brazilian waters. The United States invite attention to the striking contrast between the course of Her Majesty's Government, in the acts complained of before the Tribunal, and the course of the Emperor's Government, as shown in Rule No. 4, on Page 76 of the appendix, as shown in the Brazilian circular, on Page 364, stating that the Confederate States had no legal existence; that they have been recognized as belligerents only with the necessary restrictions, and that the exportation of warlike articles from ports of the Empire to the insurgents, whether under the Brazilian or a foreign flag was forbidden; but that a similar trade to ports of the United States was forbidden only to the Brazilian flag, as shown in the rule as to coal, and as shown in a carefully drawn distinction between hospitalities like those permitted in the British West Indian ports for the purpose of aiding a vessel in a hostile cruise, and the hospitalities given to enable a vessel to reach a home port. Eighth. Her Majesty's Government aver that the original crew of the Alabama was not enlisted for the service of the insurgents. The United States contend that the evidence shows that a large portion of the crew knew quite well whither they were going. Ninth. The United States contend that it is immaterial whether they did or did not make any effort to capture the Alabama. The fact is, however, that they made great efforts and incurred great expense for that purpose. The United States also respectfully refer the Tribunal of Arbitration to the correspondence with the Portuguese Government and authorities concerning this vessel which is contained in documents submitted in this counter case.

THE GEORGIA.

The evidence offered by Great Britain regarding the Georgia is in the main identical with that offered by the United States. In many respects, new documents strengthen the case of the United States. First, it appears that Her Majesty's Government was officially informed by its own officials of the suspicious character of the Alabama two days in advance of Mr. Adams' information, and that it is of some consequence. Second, it is claimed that Mr. Adams was in possession of information before the sailing of the Georgia which he should have communicated to Her Majesty's Government, but it is conceded that the information would not have justified conviction under the Foreign Enlistment act, and that Mr. Adams had before then been informed that Her Majesty's Government could not act on less complete representations. Third, it appears that orders were given to a British vessel of war to proceed to Alderney, but does not appear whether those orders were or were not obeyed. Fourth, The report made in 1871 of the arming of the Georgia differs from the contemporaneous account of an eye-witness. Fifth. When Her Majesty's Government made the statement that no serious endeavor to intercept or capture the Georgia appears to have been made on the part of the United States, it was mistaken. This correction is, however, made under protest that the United States were under no obligation to Great Britain to relieve her from the consequences of her original wrong-doing.

THE SHENANDOAH.

As with the other vessels, so with the Shenandoah. The evidence in the two cases is largely the same, and the evidence exclusively presented by Her Majesty's Government strengthens the views and theories of the United States. First. It appears in the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, Pages 141 and 142, that the Sea King was regarded as a British vessel until after its arrival at the Azores. That acts took place there on its deck which were esteemed to be violations of the Foreign Enlistment act, and the question whether her deck was not at that time a place belonging or subject to, Her Majesty was thought to be a serious one. The acts which are referred to as having taken place there within British jurisdiction were the sole acts of which the United States now complain. Second. The United States do not admit that the persons who went out in the Laurel are to be regarded as ordinary passengers. They were persons who, in violation of their duties to Great Britain as a neutral, were recruited in England to serve in the Shenandoah. Third. The official report of the Governor of what took place at Melbourne confirmed the account given by the United States in their case. By enclosure 19 on Page 499, Appendix, and by enclosure No. 22, on Page 500, it appears that, immediately after her arrival at Melbourne, she was known as the Sea King. By paragraph 9, Pages 505 and 506, it appears that the commander was not pressed to go to sea until he was quite ready to go. By paragraph 20, on Page 507, it appears that the Governor was consenting to the condonation of the offences of the Shenandoah against British neutrality. By the Police Report, Page 523, it appears that the Government was officially informed by its own officers that the commander intended to ship forty men at Melbourne, and by Inclosure 90, Page 259, it appears that, although the stay of the Shenandoah at Melbourne was nominally for the repair of her screw and its gearings, that part of her machinery was not touched until the vessel had been fourteen days in port. The United States cannot admit that there was any vigilance exercised by the officers of the Colonial Government. Fourth. The United States, for reasons stated in their case, cannot agree with Her Majesty's Government in the statements made in the first paragraph of Page 160 of the British case, regarding the crew of the Shenandoah, and Temple's affidavit, nor can they accept as true the statement of the commander of the Shenandoah cited by Her Majesty's Government, on Page 167, that on receiving intelligence of the overthrow of the insurrection he desisted instantly from further acts of war. Fifth. The United States, as to the Shenandoah, make the same statement which they have already made in reply to the statement of Her Majesty's Government touching the attempts to intercept or capture the Georgia.

ENGLAND'S LIABILITY.

In Section 9, on Page 167, of the case of Her Majesty's Government, it is said: "If the Tribunal should come to the conclusion that Great Britain has incurred any liability to the United States, the question will arise, What should be deemed the least measure and extent of that liability? Her Britannic Majesty's Government abstain at present from entering into the question, and will reserve such observations as may be fitly offered in relation to it in a later stage of the proceedings. Here it is sufficient to remark, that a claim on the part of a belligerent, to be indemnified at the expense of a neutral, for losses inflicted or occasioned by any ordinary operations of war, on the plea that these operations were assisted or facilitated by negligence on the part of a neutral Government, is one which involves grave considerations, and requires to be weighed with the utmost care. Losses of which such negligence is the direct and proximate cause—and it is in respect of such only that compensation could justly be awarded—are commonly not easy to separate from those springing from other causes."

"The United States concur with Her Majesty's Government in the opinion that a claim on the part of a belligerent to be indemnified at the expense of a neutral for losses inflicted or occasioned by any ordinary operations of war, is one which involves grave considerations, and requires to be weighed with the utmost care. Although the explanatory observations which Her Majesty's Government reserves the right to make in a later stage of the proceedings, they cannot say how far they do or do not concur in the further statement that compensation can only justly be awarded by the Tribunal in respect to losses of which the negligence of a neutral is the direct and proximate cause. It appears to them, however, that certain general considerations may reasonably be assumed by the Arbitrators:

1. Both parties contemplate that the United States will endeavor to establish in these proceedings some tangible connection of cause and effect between the injuries for which they ask compensation, and acts committed by the several vessels which, the Treaty contemplates, are to be shown to be the fount of those injuries.

2. The Tribunal of Arbitration, being a judicial body, invested by the parties with the functions necessary for the determining of the issues between them, and being now apprised of the substance of matter in dispute, will hold itself bound by such reasonable and established rules of law regarding the relation, cause and effect, as it may assume that the parties had in view when they entered into their engagement to make this reference.

3. Neither party contemplates that the Tribunal will establish or be governed by rules in this respect, which will either on the one hand tend to release neutrals from their duty to observe a strict neutrality, or on the other hand will make a course of honest neutrality burdensome.

Leaving the new issues raised by the case and counter cases of the two Governments to the arguments of counsels and to the decision of the Tribunal, the United States repeat with strengthening conviction the language with which they closed their case: "It is the highest interest of the two great Powers which appear at this bar that the causes of difference which have arisen between them should be speedily and forever set at rest. The United States entertain the confident expectation that Her Majesty's Government will concur with them in this opinion."

NOTE.

[On the 469th page of the American official case in the English language, after enumerating several causes of claims for injuries, the United States say: "*So far as these various losses and expenditures grew out of acts committed by the several cruisers, the United States are entitled to ask compensation and remuneration before this Tribunal.*" In the unofficial French translation, made for the convenience of the Arbitrators, there is no equivalent for the important words in italics above cited. (French version, Page 377.)—The agent of the United States received the book just as the Conference at Geneva, in December, was about to begin, and did not discover the error in time to correct that omission. He now takes the first opportunity to call attention to it.]

ROBESON.

Closing Testimony in the Navy Department Investigation—The Secretary Examined at Length.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—In the naval investigation, to-night, Paymaster Stewart explained the discrepancy between the warrant for $52,000 allowed by the Navy Department for the loss of the steamer Governor and his check for $51,800. Two checks were drawn, the balance being, at the request of S. P. Brown, paid to A. G. Riddle, a lawyer of Washington.

Brown was recalled and explained the $200 check made to Riddle for the Coal Company, for which he was indebted. He said Senator Cattell was not in his office when the money for the Governor was divided, and was in no respect, to his knowledge, interested in the claim.

Austin Brown, son of the previous witness, confirmed this statement, and said that Cattell paid him $2,500 on a due bill held from a firm in Washington, a private matter having no connection with the investigation. Witness has a half interest in a live oak contract with the Navy Department. Never paid any official in that Department to favor him in the matter of a contract.

Ex-Senator Cattell was recalled, and confirmed the above statements as far as he was concerned.

Secretary Robeson was recalled, and testified that he never employed Cattell or his brother to purchase supplies for the navy. Never told any Paymaster or Chief of Bureau to favor anybody. Never recommended them to their firm. Never employed them directly or indirectly with the Navy Department proper. They never had, to his knowledge, interest in contracts. Never heard that the Cattells had an interest in the iron plates for the torpedo-boats; for the Cattells and Pennock both told him that the Cattells had nothing to do with the contract with Pennock & Co. Witness had no interest in it. Never saw Pennock nor Boyd, who is interested in the Eureka works, until the latter appeared here as a witness. Was never at their works. Had no share in the profits. Witness also denied that every pound of coal contracted for with Cattell was without competition. As to John Roach, witness was never at Chester, except to pass through on his way to and from his home in Jersey. Had never seen John Roach, except on business of the Navy Department. Knew John Roach in no other relation, and had not the slightest interest in Roach's business or property. Never had any interest in Roach's contract or any others.

Witness then gave an account of the contract with Roach for the Tennessee's machinery, and said he was influenced by the consideration of trying an experiment to secure good speed, economy of coal, etc., as a starting point to secure an efficient navy. Witness said the law for advertising does not apply to engines. He had in his hand orders for $1,200,000 machinery since 1867, before the coming of the present Administration, excluding the incumbency of Isherwood, as Chief Engineer, without advertisement. Some of the orders, however, were for engineering supplies. Witness stated it was no more expensive to build machinery in than out of our navy-yards, although in the latter good engines can be built, and good results cannot be guaranteed. Men employed in the navy-yards are rather to run than to build engines, and first-class engineers cannot be secured for the prices now paid. There are now 50 engines in the navy-yards which will never be used. There were no ships in which to put the engines built by Isherwood, which cost millions of dollars.

An attempt to put any of these engines in the Tennessee would cost more than Roach's contract. Witness said he knew nothing of the shipment of brick to California, till he saw mention of it in the newspapers. The Secretary stated that he had no interest of any kind, shape or manner in the payment of the Secor claims, neither was he promised nor did he expect to receive any money or consideration, either express or implied.

Witness then read a letter from John Lenthall, stating that there was not a word of truth in the statement that he had protested to the Secretary against the opening of the Secor claims. The Secretary then read a long statement concerning the payment of the Secor claims of $93,000. Of this amount a portion was for work and material extra to their contract actually due, and furnished by order of the Department. This work was actually done and accepted by the Government. Similar claims have been already paid to other contractors. While these claims which had been laid aside for consideration remained due, and other claims of an entirely different character had been paid, Congress passed a law authorizing the Secretary to investigate certain claims for the purpose of ascertaining what amounts should be allowed each claimant for increased expense incurred in alterations of plans, etc.

The Secretary then discussed the questions whether the claims referred to were those as regarded as discharged under the law of 1867, or the claims for which the Board made allowance, and claimed that justice requires that the act authorizing the investigation should be regarded as supplementary to that of 1867. The fact that the payment of this claim was from the proper appropriation, is also clear to anyone familiar with the course of legislation on the subject, and the nature of the appropriations made for that Bureau of the Department. The Secretary then explained the law of 1870, governing appropriations for the Bureau.

The Secretary enters into a general explanation of the Secor claim, and says: "The payment not seeming to be barred either by the letter or spirit of any law, I directed that the report of the Board be confirmed, and the amounts found by them to be due be paid, and they were paid accordingly."

The witness was further examined as to the allowance of pay for the steamer Governor, and other subjects.

Mr. Sargent called witness' attention to the statement in the New York *Sun* that he had made a great deal of money since he came into the Department, and Mr. Robeson replied that he is not worth as much to-day as when he came in; that he has never made a dollar beyond his salary since he came in, and that he has spent his salary, his private income, and a little more during his administration of the Navy Department.

Secretary Robeson said in view of the fact that no charge of corruption had been proved against him in this investigation, but, on the contrary, each charge had been followed up and shown to be false by the mouths of witnesses cognizant of the transactions, he has a right to expect from the Committee and every honest man, whatever might be their differences and opinions, as complete a vindication as the charges against him had been gross and outrageous.

The Committee adjourned until Wednesday night.

POLITICAL.

Judge Davis' Chances at Cincinnati.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22.—Inquiries in numerous directions among those at work here for the Cincinnati Convention, and who really represent much of its general strength, develops the fact that very strong opposition exists to the nomination of Judge Davis, and that with several prominent men it extends so far as to elicit declarations that the Convention shall be broken up rather than accept Davis as a nominee. This kind of opposition comes chiefly from those of the clearest Republican record. The main strength that Davis has in connection with the movement springs from the belief that the Democratic Convention will most readily accept him. In this connection it is known that the Democratic managers here have sent men into the South to pay the expenses of delegates from that section to Cincinnati who will vote for Davis. The weight of opinion among those most prominent in the movement here is that Davis cannot be nominated.

Governor Palmer to Speak at Springfield To-Night—A Denial.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 22.—To-morrow evening the Governor will address the citizens on the political issues of the day.

The statement that Colonel R. G. Ingersoll will be present and reply to the Governor, is all a fabrication.

Trouble in the Labor Reform Camp.

NEW YORK, April 22.—At a meeting of delegations to the Columbus "Labor Reform" Convention from the States of New York, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Connecticut, held this morning, resolutions were adopted denouncing the vacillating course of the Committee who were to tender nominations to the nominees for President and Vice President. The Committee, it seems, has not yet made the tender of a nomination to Parker, who has been ready, upon the notification of the Committee, to present his views at length. It is said that Parker indorses the platform entire, and would accept a nomination on condition that the National Democratic Convention would indorse him. The above delegations refuse to send their representatives to the meeting of the National Executive Committee, which has been called by the Chairman, to meet at Cincinnati April 27. They claim that the whole action is a "sell," and say they will not lend themselves to it, nor consider the action of the Committee binding. Letters have been received from delegations in other States, and from Presidents of the State Labor Unions of Pennsylvania and Tennessee, indorsing their course. Influential members of these delegations privately express the opinion that the whole "Labor Reform" movement, so far as a National ticket is concerned, will be quietly dropped out.

The Liberal Republican Movement in Lake County.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WAUKEGAN, April 22.—The Liberal Republican movement is taking a strong hold in the Republican party in Lake County. There seems to be a general desire for reform in the party, and the objects of the Cincinnati Convention meets with general favor.

A mass meeting of Liberal Republicans is called to meet at the court-house in this city, on Thursday night. A large attendance is expected.

The Indiana Liberal Republicans Moving.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 22.—The prompt action of the Liberal Republicans of the Southern and Central part of the State, meets with the hearty approval of friends in this section, who will meet them in force at Cincinnati. It is understood that a movement is on foot to secure a hall for the headquarters of the Indiana delegates, and that a few days prior to the meeting of the Convention notice will be given of the same.

Miscellaneous Items.

RICHMOND, Va., April 22.—A number of prominent Republicans, including several who took part in the Walker movement, are preparing to attend the Cincinnati Convention.

NEW YORK, April 22.—A correspondent of the *Post* says: "History has proved that two men fit to be President, should be nominated by a National Convention," and presents for Cincinnati's consideration, Charles Francis Adams for President, and Lyman Trumbull for Vice President.

SPRINGFIELD, April 22.—General E. B. Harlan, the Governor's Private Secretary, who has been sojourning in Cincinnati for the past week, returned to-day, and reports that the preparations for the Convention are on a very extensive scale.

Decision in Important Cotton Cases.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Court of Claims has rendered a decision in nine or ten cotton cases, chiefly from Savannah, giving judgments against the United States to the amount of nearly a million of dollars. Among them was the famous Elgee case, involving $350,000, the proceeds of cotton seized by Treasury agents. Another single case involved $475,000, being the proceeds of another similar seizure after the war. The judgments are in accordance with the opinion of the Supreme Court, that the Drake amendment relative to the effect of Presidential pardons in the Court of Claims is unconstitutional.

Report of Indian Depredations Denied.

TOPEKA, Ks., April 22.—The story that has been circulated that an engineer of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad has been captured by Indians in the Southwest is not true. He came into Fort Zarah yesterday all right. Neither is the statement telegraphed from Little Rock that the Osage Indians are committing depredations on Southwestern Kansas true. There is not, nor has there been for a year, a hostile Indian in the State.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

BUILDERS' WOOD WORK. Frames, Sash, Doors, Scroll Work, Turned Work, Mouldings, Casings, Base, Ceiling and Hard Wood Flooring, Dressed Lumber, and materials of all kinds for building, at the lowest prices. DAVID GOODWILLIE, Corner of Kingsbury and Ohio-sts.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, Cor. Halsted & Randolph-sts., Branch, 493 Wabash-av. CHICAGO, April 8, 1872. We receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, Corporations, and Individuals; Discount Commercial Paper; Make call loans on Governments or other approved collateral; Draw Sterling Bills direct on London at favorable rates; Transact a regular banking business.

Highest Price paid in Cash for Claims in Occidental Ins. Co., San Francisco, Knickerbocker, Merchants', Firemen's, Home, and Republic Ins. Co's of Chicago. CERTIFICATES BY A. C. GREENEBAUM, 46 West Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN On Call or for 30, 60, or 90 days, at 10 per cent. By C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND, Local Stock and Note Broker, 382 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN. We are prepared to make loans on improved, or unimproved city real estate. Have money in hand to close several loans without delay. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN On Chicago real estate, on three to five years' time, at 9 per cent. WRIGHT & TYRREL, 180 West Washington-st.

Merchants' Ins. Co., Chicago. Cleveland Ins. Co., Cleveland. Cash paid for adjusted claims in the above Companies, by BUTLER & CO., 167 West Madison-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL OF H. H. CHANDLER & CO.'S ADVERTISING AGENCY TO 124 South Clark-st., (Bet. Madison and Washington.) We are authorized to receive advertisements for all Chicago Daily Papers, at their lowest rates. Also, for all Daily, Weekly, Religious, Agricultural, and Monthly Periodicals published in the United States and Canadas. H. H. CHANDLER & CO. 124 South Clark-st.

REMOVAL AND Grand Opening! W. REID Has removed from 606 West Lake-st. to the large and commodious rooms over Carson, Pirie & Co.'s, 329 West Madison-st., Where he will open, TO-DAY, new styles of SUITS & CLOAKS For Ladies and Children. First-class work will be done at low prices, and satisfaction in every case guaranteed. Fast-color Wrappers, from $2.00 upward. A full assortment of new styles GUIPURE LACES, GIMPS, and ORNAMENTS, for Dress and Cloak Trimmings.

REMOVAL. DANA, HYDE & CO. (N. C. DRAPER, Western Agent) to 34 River-st. We invite attention of buyers to our fresh fall stock of teas, syrups, and staple groceries.

REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE. Elegant Residence Property on and adjacent to Ashland-av. The most desirable MANUFACTURING and DOCK PROPERTY in the city, having track connections with all the railroads entering the city. Also a great variety of business and residence property on and adjacent to BLUE ISLAND-AV., TWELFTH, and TWENTY-SECOND-STS. All on easy terms to parties desiring to improve. S. J. WALKER, No. 183 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE. A fine manufacturing property, with buildings, machinery, side track, etc., at Austin. C. B. FIELD & CO., [illegible] Wabash-av.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED AS CUTTER By a young man who has had considerable experience in cutting. A nice country place would be preferred. Address [illegible], Ill.

WANTED. Assistant Bookkeeper, rapid penman, [illegible]

WANTED. Republic Insurance Certificates at highest market price. [illegible]

CROCKERY.

WHOLESALE CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, CUTLERY, ETC. LOMER, HEINEMANN & WEHLE, 721 State-st., bet. 14th & 15th.

Important to Country Merchants! CROCKERY In original packages and open stock. Glassware, Cutlery, Spoons, Looking-Glasses, etc. LOWEST PRICES and LARGEST ASSORTMENT in the city, at F. & E. JAEGER'S, 73 WABASH-AV., Between Randolph and Washington-sts.

TO RENT.

Exchange Building, CORNER Clark and Washington-sts. OFFICES, STORES, AND LARGE HALL TO RENT.

STORES TO RENT. Five Stores, with basements, in the GRUND BLOCK, on State-st., near Twentieth. Also, Stores 800 and 802, next to Burlington Crossing, on State-st. Inquire of owner, 1023 Wabash-av., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

TO RENT. Three stores and basements, northeast corner of Kinzie and Dearborn sts., 20x100 each. Possession May 1.

To Rent---Offices. One single office and two en suite, over National Loan and Trust Bank, in brick building corner Randolph and Jefferson-sts., at a low rent, for one or more years. Apply at Room 5, same building.

DOCK PROPERTY TO RENT In New Lumber district. 300 feet dock front by 244 feet deep, on Sampson's Canal, near Twenty-second-st., for $2,400 per annum and ordinary taxes. Railroad track laid and street planked. Apply to R. G. MASON, 358 Wabash-av.

Dock to Rent. On South Branch, Westside, near Washington-st.; location central, and if desired, will erect building to suit tenant. J. D. HARVEY, 364 Wabash-av.

HOTEL FOR RENT, Corner Eldridge-court and State-st., 80 to 90 rooms. Arranged to suit tenant. Possession in June. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 384 Wabash av.

FOR RENT. The second, third, and fourth floors of NEW MARBLE FRONT BUILDING, NO. 136 STATE STREET Three doors south of Madison. W. H. PATTERSON, 121 West Randolph-st.

INSURANCE.

MERCHANTS', FIREMAN'S. Claims in above Companies purchased. By C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND, 382 Wabash-av.

Republic Ins. Certificates WANTED THIS MORNING By C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND, 382 Wabash-av.

People's Insurance Co., San Francisco; Pacific Insurance Co., San Francisco; Occidental Insurance Co., San Francisco. Parties having claims against the above named Companies, and willing to unite in the effort to collect, will address M 31, Tribune office, stating amount and companies.

Lumberman's Ins. Co. Adjusted claims wanted. Inquire at GOODMAN'S Insurance Agency, 163 West Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(Incorporated November, 1859.) THE National Bank Note Company, OFFICE: NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK. Engrave and Print Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State, and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c., In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS, devised by the Company and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS. Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions. NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

STONE. With largely increased facilities and new quarries, we are delivering with despatch all kinds of Cut Stone, Dimension, Rubble. At low prices, from the Batavia Quarries. WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate Brokers, [illegible] West Madison-st.

LADIES' FURS Received on storage as formerly. We have New and Moth-proof Rooms for their safe keeping. We send for them when orders are left. Terms reasonable. J. A. SMITH & CO., 513 Wabash-av.

FEATHER DUSTERS. A large supply just received, all sizes and styles. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Wholesale Druggists, [illegible]

FEATHER DUSTERS, At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s, [illegible]

TO LECTURE COMMITTEES. John B. Gough and other popular Lecturers [illegible]

FOR SALE. FOR SALE. [illegible] READY MADE DWELLINGS [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

John Jay Knox, of Philadelphia, Nominated as Mr. Hulburd's Successor.

Supreme Court Decision in an Ante-War Slave Contract Case.

Warlike News from the Indian Country.

Spotted Eagle, a Sioux Chief, Threatens Death and Destruction.

Outlines of a House Bill for the Contraction of the Currency.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE GRANT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—There is considerable interest manifested here just now with respect to the Chairmanship of the Republican Congressional Committee to take charge of the pending Presidential campaign on the strict Republican side. The influence of the Liberal movement is felt, and sympathizers in this direction are urging recognition. Among others who are now mentioned in this connection are Senator Logan and Speaker Blaine. The latter has been urged, in very influential quarters, to take the position, but he declines, with particular reference to devoting his services to his own State during the fall. Logan has been approached in this connection, but he is non-committal as to whether he would accept or not. Whoever the place may be tendered to, it is pretty certain that Zach. Chandler will not be retained for another term.

BLACKMAIL.

Theodore Thomas' orchestra, during its late visit, experienced a purely Washington sensation. One of Stokes' assistants in his late frauds, who pretends to print a German newspaper here, copied Thomas' advertisement from the other papers without orders, according to the custom here in regard to all advertisements of the Government, and then presented his bill. Upon Thomas' refusal to pay, on the ground that he had not ordered the advertisement, the publisher attached the harp and several of the bass viols, and the company, rather than submit to such an annoyance, paid the blackmail.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Secretary Delano, who is now absent in the Indian Territory, telegraphed to the President to-day that it was necessary that military should be used to clear the railroad line there from the presence of desperadoes and outlaws. He adds that the ruffians who accompany the progress of the Atlantic & Pacific and Missouri & Fort Scott Roads, are of the same character as those who gave so much trouble while the Pacific Roads were being constructed.

CONTRACTION OF THE CURRENCY.

The bill which was introduced in the House to-day by Fernando Wood, relative to the contraction of the currency, was prepared in New York by some of the most prominent bankers and business men of that city, after consultation with representatives from the same classes in other cities of the country. The bill provides that the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to set apart coin on hand in the Treasury at the passage of the act to the amount of $50,000,000, and to issue in legal tender notes, of the denominations of not less than $1,000, the further sum of $25,000,000, which $45,000,000 shall be distributed and held exclusively for purposes hereinafter stated. Section 2 provides that the $45,000,000 to be raised and distributed according to the first section of this act, shall be placed in the hands of the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Boston, to be loaned by them on, the pledge of United States bonds, under conditions and stipulations hereinafter stated, viz: To New York, coin, $14,000,000; legal tender notes, $15,000,000. To Chicago, coin, $2,000,000; legal tenders, $5,000,000. To Philadelphia, coin $2,000,000; legal tender notes, $3,000,000. To Boston, coin, $2,000,000; legal tender notes $2,000,000. Section 3 provides that it shall be the duty of the Assistant Treasurers aforesaid, to make loans of the legal tender notes to be issued by this act for any period not longer than one year, to any and all corporations or individuals upon the pledge of the bonds of the United States to the extent of 90 per cent, par, or face value of said bonds, and to charge as interest on said loan at the rate of not less than 8 per cent per annum, and to loan of the coin set apart for the purposes of this act to any and all corporations or individuals who may apply for the same, on the pledge of the bonds of the United States to the extent of 80 per centum of par or face value of said bonds; provided that the difference between the market value of coin and legal-tender currency shall not be more than 12 per centum, but if more than 12 per centum, the Assistant Treasurer shall reduce his loans of coin on the bonds the pro rata difference.

NO REBATE OF DUTY ON IRON IMPORTED BEFORE THE CHICAGO FIRE.

Potter Palmer, of Chicago, a few days since, wrote a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, inquiring whether iron imported, and used in the construction of buildings on the burnt district, prior to the passage of the Chicago Relief bill, was entitled to the repeal of duties. The Secretary to-day decided that it was not, that act explicitly declaring that this repeal applies only on material imported after the passage of the act, and used in rebuilding the burnt district.

[To the Associated Press.]

MR. HULBURD'S SUCCESSOR.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The President to-day nominated to the Senate John Jay Knox as Comptroller of the Currency.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Indian Superintendent, Bedell, telegraphs that there are about a thousand Indians there, who are desirous of peace, and willing to remain on the reservation, provided supplies of clothing and blankets are furnished them. About one hundred lodges of Sans Arcs Indians are at agency near Rio Cheyenne River under Spotted Eagle. During a council with Colonel Stanley, Spotted Eagle objected to the building of the Pacific Railroad through his country. He said he would tear up the road and kill its builders. He declined rations and said the Sioux are not authorized to speak for him or his tribe. Colonel Stanley informed Spotted Eagle that the Pacific Railroad would be built, despite his opposition and his threatened course would lead to the ruin of his tribe. Spotted Eagle admitted that but said the driving away of buffalo was death and he would fight, knowing he would be beaten. Several other chiefs spoke in the same defiant strain. Colonel Stanley believes Spotted Eagle meant all he said, and that it will be necessary to employ a large force of troops to guard the working force west of the Missouri River.

A telegram from Secretary Delano, dated Muskogee, April 20, states that there is much disorder in the Indian country produced by desperate white men who follow the working parties on the railroads. He has telegraphed to the Secretary of War, requesting him to give instructions to the military to have these men expelled. He confirms the report of the riot in Court two days previous, and says neither law nor order can be enforced or preserved without the establishment of a District Court for the Territory.

THE MAY INTEREST

on the public debt will be paid on and after the 24th inst., without rebate.

ANOTHER VETO.

The President has prepared another veto, returning to the House without his signature the bill granting a pension to Richard P. Crawford, for the reason that Crawford is now drawing a pension as a private soldier, the wound on account of which he was pensioned having been received before his promotion to a Lieutenantcy.

The Supreme Court to-day decided a case from the Georgia Supreme Court in relation to the validity of a note for the price of a slave. The Georgia Court held that it was prohibited from taking any jurisdiction of such case, and gave judgment for defendant on the following grounds: First, that when the Constitution of 1868 was adopted, Georgia was not a State in the Union; that she had surrendered her connection as such, and was conquered territory wholly at the mercy of the conqueror, and that hence the inhabitation of States by the Constitution of the United States to pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts has no application to her. 2. That her Constitution does not affect the contract, but only denies jurisdiction to her courts to enforce it. 3. That her Constitution was adopted under the dictation and coercion of Congress, and it is an act of Congress rather than of a State, and that though a State cannot pass a law impairing the validity of contracts Congress can, and for this reason the inhabitation in the Federal Constitution has no effect in this case. This judgment is reversed by this Court. The first proposition has been frequently decided, and the Court again affirms that the late rebellion was without an element of right or sanction of law; that the duration and magnitude of the war did not change its character; that the States in rebellion were never out of the Union and absolved from the duties, liabilities, and restrictions incumbent upon them. On the second point it is said that without remedy a contract may not be said to exist. The ideas of validity and remedy are inseparable, and the denial of remedy by the State was not valid because it annihilated the contract. The third point is clearly unsound. The action of Congress upon the subject cannot be inquired into. The case is clearly one in which the judicial is bound to follow the political department of the Government and is concluded by it. In a similar case from Arkansas, in which there was warrantee that the slave was sound, and that he was a slave for life, the Court say such warrantee don't extend to the exercise of the sovereign power of the State by which the slave is emancipated; that the Thirteenth Amendment does not appear to question that the contract, being valid when made, was enforcible in all its parts, and that subsequent legislation, either by statute or constitutional provisions, could not render it invalid. The Chief Justice dissents, and will give an opinion hereafter.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in Executive session, confirmed the following nominations: Norce B. Prentice, United States Marshal for the Northern District of Ohio; Eric Russell Hastings, resigned; Robert Mc—, Appraiser of Merchandise, Toledo, O.; Richard Hamilton, Surveyor of Customs, Quincy, Ill.; Franklin S. Hill, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Kentucky. Postmasters—Chas. H. Lord, Lucson, Arizona; J. F. Hibbetts, Chetopah, Ks.; J. G. Watts, Sturgis, Mich.

THE AMERICAN COUNTER-CASE.

NEW YORK, April 22.—A Washington special says: "The counter-case presented by our Government at Geneva will be transmitted to Congress to-day. The question of consequential damages stands as before, so far as the Executive Department of the Government is concerned, and it is the opinion of General Banks that the demand will be sustained in the House by more than a two-thirds vote."

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 22.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Deficiency bill came up, the question being on Mr. Morrill's amendment.

THE AMERICAN COUNTER-CASE.

A message was received from the President transmitting a copy of the counter-case, United States against Great Britain.

ELECTION CASE.

Considerable discussion was had as to whether the Tea and Coffee bill or the North Carolina contested election case be considered, and finally the latter was taken up by a vote of 35 to 22.

Mr. STOCKTON moved to lay on the table. Lost.

Mr. POOL then addressed the Senate in favor of giving the seat to Abbott.

Messrs. EDMUNDS and STOCKTON argued against the claims of Abbott.

Pending action on the question the Senate went into Executive session, and then took recess until 7.30 for consideration of the postal code and for other business.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FINANCIAL.

Mr. WOOD introduced a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to set apart $20,000,000 of the coin in the Treasury and issue $25,000,000 legal tenders to be placed in the hands of the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Boston, to be loaned by them on pledge of United States bonds, under certain stipulations.

A bill was presented entitled an "Act to prevent contraction and expansion of the money market, and give elasticity to the currency."

ELECTION CASE.

The Indiana contested election case, Gooding against Wilson, was taken up.

After discussion, the resolution, giving the seat to Mr. WILSON, was adopted—yeas, 103; nays, 64.

STRAW BIDS.

Mr. FARNSWORTH presented a report of the Conference Committee on the bill to prevent straw-bids for carrying mails. It was agreed to.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS' BONDS.

Mr. ELY introduced a bill to repeal the law which requires manufacturers to give bonds.

CORRESPONDENCE CALLED FOR.

On motion of Mr. BANKS, a resolution was adopted calling on the President for correspondence touching the claims for indirect damages against Great Britain.

NEW RULE.

Mr. COX, from the Committee on Rules, reported a rule excluding from admission to the floor of the House, ex-members of Congress who do not declare on honor, that they have no personal or private interest in any legislative measure before the House, or any of its Committees, the object being to exclude ex-members who are engaged in lobbying.

Without disposing of the resolution the House adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Iowa.

DES MOINES, April 22.—In the Senate, joint resolutions were adopted providing for the adjustment of certain claims of the contractors for the labor of the Penitentiary convicts; providing for a change in the State Constitution so that County Attorneys should be elected in place of District Attorneys, and authorizing the Governor to settle with the contractors in the Iowa State Penitentiary relative to building of workshops.

Bills passed to-day in regard to change of venue in trials before Justices of the Peace; fixing the time of holding Courts in the Counties of Bremer, Floyd, and Mitchell; relative to District and Circuit Courts, and providing for continuation of suits therein; authorizing County Surveyors to issue subpœnas for witnesses; in relation to the State Library, and the duties of the Librarian; providing that in cities and towns containing over 100,000 inhabitants, voting precincts might be established; legalizing the sale of swamp lands in Pocahontas County; providing for the protection of game; requiring County Treasurers to give notice before delivering deeds to purchasers of lands sold for delinquent taxes; requiring the owners of public scales to subject them to certain tests; changing the term of paying State taxes by counties; legalizing sale of swamp lands in Hancock County; providing for the appointment of Stewards for the Insane Hospitals; amending law in regard to Grand and Petit Jurors; providing for the restoration of territory set off for school purposes to the township to which it geographically belongs; legalizing the establishment of roads by County Judges and Auditors; regulating the compensation of Warden, Clerk, and physician of the Penitentiary.

The Senate concurred in the House amendment to the bill relative to Trustees of the Reform School; also in amendments to the bill to permanently locate the Reform School; also in amendments to the bill amending the School law; also in amendment to the bill providing for the revision and amendment of the statute by a Commission, and providing for the publication thereof.

The House passed the following bills to-day: To allow counties to fund their indebtedness was taken up, with an amendment that it should not apply to towns that have a population of less than 700; amending the law for the protection of mutual loan societies; providing for the collection, arranging, publication, and distribution of the laws of the Fourteenth General Assembly by the Secretary of State; providing for the revision of the Statutes by Commissioners, and the publication thereof; appropriating $9,600 for the improvement of the State Penitentiary at Fort Madison; to legalize the sale of certain school lands by the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Wayne County; to prevent the use of the privilege of a change of venue in civil cases; and providing that not more than one change shall be had in any one case.

The bill apportioning the State into Senatorial Districts was amended by putting Howard and Mitchell Counties into one district, and Floyd, Bremer, and Butler Counties into another, and then passed.

The Appropriation bill was taken up from the Ways and Means Committee. It recommends that the pay of the officers of the House and Senate be reduced from the amounts heretofore agreed upon, about 20 per cent. The pay of the Chief Clerk is fixed at $8 per day; Assistant Clerks at $7; Enrolling and Engrossing Clerks at $6; Postmaster, Assistant Postmaster, Mail Carrier, and Sergeant-at-Arms at $5; Janitor at $4; and Paper folder at $3. The bill, as amended, passed,—60 to 31.

The Senate concurred in the House amendments to a bill appointing Trustees for the Iowa Reform School.

The Conference Committee on the Game law made a report of compromise, so that any person may shoot or trap quails on any grounds by the consent of the owner or lessee. Report adopted.

Joint resolutions were adopted authorizing the Governor of the State to settle with the Penitentiary contractors for work done in addition to the shops; to amend the Constitution; abolishing the office of the District Attorney, and providing for the election of a Prosecuting Attorney from each county; calling on the Attorney General to commence suit in the name of the State if, in his judgment, such action is advisable, against the contractors of the new State House.

The Legislature adjourns to-morrow at 11 a. m.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, April 22.—In the House, to-day, a bill was introduced to authorize the incorporation of companies organized for dealing in and shipping all kinds of farm products. The Senate bill to increase the compensation of Judges of Elections to $2 for every election, was passed. Also, House bill providing that active members of militia companies shall be exempt from jury duty. Also, House bill to authorize and require the Board of Public Works of the State to ascertain and locate all lands belonging to the State which lie at or near the public works of the State, with proper description of same; and, also, providing for appraisement and sale of said lands.

In the Senate the House bill to regulate Insurance Companies doing business in Ohio, passed. Also, House bill to authorize the incorporation of companies for catching horse thieves and other criminals.

A joint resolution was adopted that the General Assembly attend the funeral of D. R. Harrison in a body.

ILLINOIS.

Death of a Prominent Citizen of Brown County—Suicide—Runaway Accident.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., April 22.—A. D. Ravinscroft, the wealthiest man in Brown County, Ill., and a merchant for over thirty years in Versailles, died of apoplexy, on Friday last.

John Bailey, of Brown County, suicided, on Saturday last, near Mt. Sterling by hanging himself.

There was a heavy frost in this region last night, but, owing to the dryness of the atmosphere and the wind which blew through the night, fruit is thought to be uninjured.

While Judge Jno. Ruyle, County Judge of Greene County, was returning to his home, at Athensville, from Carrollton, on Friday last, in a buggy, the horse, attached to the vehicle took fright, ran away, and threw the Judge out and to the ground with such violence as to injure him severely. He was brought back to Carrollton, where he now lies in a critical condition.

Appointment—Reward for a Murderer—Senator Salomon Ill.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, April 22.—The Governor has appointed W. H. Pogue, of Jerseyville, as State's Attorney of the First Judicial Circuit, in place of William Brown, resigned.

By proclamation, the Governor has offered a reward of $200 for the apprehension of the unknown murderer of Cullen Root, who was killed in the City of Elgin in March last. The City of Elgin has also offered a reward of $200 for the apprehension of the murderer.

Hon. Louis Salomon, State Senator from Macoupin, lies dangerously ill at his house.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The barometer will continue rising from the lower lakes and eastern gulf and eastward to the Atlantic, over which region clear and pleasant weather will generally prevail on Tuesday. An area of low barometer is advancing eastward over Montana, toward the Mississippi Valley, and over the latter the pressure will continue diminishing, with increasing southerly winds, rising barometer and cloudy weather, and gradually extend, on Tuesday, over the upper lake region to the Ohio Valley, with, very probably, threatening weather. Dangerous winds not anticipated, except, possibly, for the upper lakes.

Fires.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 22.—Faulkner's brick-drying shed, in Allegheny City, was burned to-night, with a loss of $20,000, and no insurance. It was caused by an incendiary.

VAN WERT, O., April 22.—About 5 o'clock this evening fire broke out in the Van Wert Stave Factory, damaging it to the amount of $1,500 or $1,800. The factory was well insured.

FOREIGN.

The Prince and Princess of Wales Have an Interview with the Pope.

France and Germany—Additional Warlike Speculations.

Defeat and Dissolution of the Gladstone Ministry Predicted.

ITALY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The recent audience of the Prince and Princess of Wales with the Pope was granted at the desire of the Prince, who sent his request through the usual channel. The King of Italy offered the Prince his carriage for the visit, but the Prince excused himself, on the plea that his visit to Rome was strictly *incognito*. The reception by the Pope is described as most cordial, and the bearing of the Royal couple deeply respectful. The Princess was attired very simply, in dark blue. The Prince wore a black dress coat, and lavender gloves. The Pope was in the usual long white robe, with a small silken cap on the back of his head. The Pope began the conversation by expressing the highest admiration for the public and private character of the Queen of England, and, with the slightest tinge of satire, expressed his acknowledgements to those English Ministers who more than once had, in the Queen's name, offered him an asylum in British Territory. He said: "I have not left Rome as soon as some of your statesmen thought. In my life I am probably a great deal more happy than some who think they ought to be more masters at Rome than myself. I am not afraid of my dynasty. Who has charge of my dynasty? It is God. He has charge, also, of my inheritance, and of my family. Do you know what they are?—the Church. I can speak without offence to the Prince of Wales about instability of Royal houses. Yours is safely anchored in the affections of a wise people. I can respect the English people, because they are really more religious in heart and conduct than many a people calling themselves Catholic. When, some day, they return to the fold, how greatly we shall welcome these erratic, but not lost, sheep." The Prince and Princess smiled, and slightly shook their heads. "Ah, my children," resumed the Pope, "the future has always strange surprises in store for the world. Who, two years ago, would have imagined that we should see the Prussian army in France! I venture to say your wisest heads thought it a thousand times more likely that the Pope would be at Malta than the Emperor Napoleon in London. I am stripped of my territories, but God, who temporarily dominates, can return it a hundred fold. I may be driven out for a time, but when your children and grandchildren come to make visits to Rome, they will still see, as you do to-day, an old man, robed in white, pointing the way to heaven to hundreds of millions of human consciences." The Pope referred to Ireland, and spoke in warm praise of the fidelity of the Catholics of that country. "You see, Prince, what persecution does; it does not make us worse Catholics. Your Royal mother is now pursuing a different course from her predecessors toward that country, and she and you will find that good Catholics are always loyal subjects." He added, "Ireland would require all the watchful energy of her devoted prelates. For," said he, "the wolf, not of Protestantism, but anarchy and infidelity, is abroad, I fear, in the West." The International was alluded to, and the Pope and the Princess, the latter with great warmth, agreed that no association tending to uproot religion and the ties of family had any chance of taking root in Ireland. The audience was infinitely more protracted than the Pontiff usually gives. Both sides seemed charmed with the interview. The Prince was made to promise another visit before leaving Rome.

ROME, April 22.—The Pope yesterday gave audience to 2,000 citizens of Rome. His Holiness addressed his visitors, thanking them for their devotion to the Holy See, and reproaching the Italian Government and other powers for usurping the rights of the Church.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The latest mail advices from Europe treat largely of the threatening relations between Germany and France. From London financial circles comes the report that Russia is at the back of France in preparations for an aggressive war against Germany on a gigantic scale. European capitalists are acting with caution, and regard the future with distrust. The Bank of England is using its best efforts to discourage speculation and strengthen its own condition. France still owes Germany $600,000,000, and Germany still holds as security the six eastern departments of France with about 40,000 men. If Thiers should make up his mind that the time had arrived, it is in his power to throw against this force with suddenness an army of 150,000 men. Reports received in Berlin from German agents in France, assert that Thiers has actually 485,000 men under arms, ready to move, excellently drilled, and toughened by life in huts and in the field. This is said to be, in fact, about double the effective force with which Napoleon began the last war. As to alliance with Russia, Thiers, in his adjournment speech, claimed that France had allies, but paid no attention to the interruption by a member, who asked who these allies were.

PARIS, April 22.—Count Von Arnim, the German Ambassador to France, has deferred his departure from this city for Berlin.

MARSEILLES, April 22.—Rear Admiral James Alden, commanding the American squadron now in this harbor, will go from this city to Paris. The squadron will remain there a few days, then sail for a cruise on the Atlantic Ocean. Crowds of people are visiting the fleet.

Don Alphonso, brother of Don Carlos, having arrived in this city, the French authorities have given him formal notice that he cannot be permitted to approach the Spanish frontier. The notice was accompanied by a request that he leave France and go to Switzerland, with which the Prince complied.

Special Despatch to the New York World.

LONDON, April 22.—The Government will not resign. They have agreed to promise not to endow a Catholic university in Ireland. This will satisfy the secularists and ultra Protestants, and secure a majority against Fawcett's bill.

VERSAILLES, April 22.—The adjourned session of the National Assembly was resumed this afternoon. The House discussed the order of business. Thiers wanted the taxes to be disposed of first; then the formation of a Council of State might be taken up, but he hoped the discussion of the Army bill would be deferred for grave political reasons. The Assembly, however, decided to consider first the scheme for a Council of State, and next the Army bill, leaving the taxing question to the indefinite future.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 22.—The *Daily News* to-day states that it is possible that before the close of next week the present Gladstone Cabinet will be dissolved and succeeded by a Conservative Ministry, and that a general election for members of Parliament will take place during the latter part of the summer. The *News* also says: "It is certain that the Government will be defeated in the House of Commons when a division occurs on Fawcett's bill relative to the University of Dublin, which has been made a Cabinet question."

The *Times*, this morning, commenting on the Alabama claims difficulties, says: "Perhaps it is the policy of General Grant to keep the case open until the reassemblage of the Tribunal at Geneva. England, under the circumstances, should refuse to proceed in the arbitration if the American claims for indirect damages are not withdrawn."

The *Times* strongly urges Parliament to adopt the motion which Lord Russell intends to introduce for an address to the Crown for a suspension of the proceedings, unless the claims of consequential damages is withdrawn by America.

The steamer Neva Bun was wrecked on the coast of Island Banca, in Malay Archipelago. Crew and passengers saved.

Hon. R. C. Schenck, American Minister, accompanied by his daughters, yesterday visited Christ's Hospital and Foundation School. The building was decorated with the British and American flags in honor of the visitors, and the scholars entertained them with songs. Mr. Schenck reviewed 700 of the boys, and afterward spoke to them in an appropriate manner while they were at dinner.

A meeting of the Privy Council was held at Windsor Castle to-day. Her Majesty, the Queen, presided. Members of the Cabinet were present.

LONDON, April 22.—The Duke of Richmond in the House of Lords, and Disraeli in the House of Commons, gave notice to-night that they should question the Government to-morrow as to whether it was prepared to give the country the assurance that further proceedings before the Geneva Board for the arbitration of the Alabama claims will be suspended, unless the claims for indirect damages are withdrawn and abandoned by the United States.

In the Upper House Lord Oranmore wanted all the papers produced and also the minutes of the conversations accompanying the presentation of the British counter-case at Geneva. The record, he believed, would prove humiliating to the country. He declared it was degrading to ask the American Government any question as to the propriety of our presenting a counter case.

Earl Granville replied that there had been no degradation. He described his conversations with Mr. Schenck, American Minister, as entirely personal. Schenck agreed to ask the Government at Washington as to its views of the propriety of the presentation by Great Britain of her counter case, and accompanying documents at Geneva. To this inquiry no answer had been received.

SOUTH AMERICA.

LONDON, April 22.—A despatch from Rio Janeiro, dated the 2d, says: "The royal mail steamer Boyne, having on board the Emperor and Empress of Brazil, and the Duke of Saxe, arrived on the morning of March 3, amid the firing of guns, the ringing of bells. The city was richly decorated at night and for the past three nights has been universally and brilliantly illuminated. The Emperor is looking very well, has had a comfortable voyage, and the citizens of Rio Janeiro were delighted to see him.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The United States steam-sloop Ticonderoga, Commander C. C. Badger, arrived at Montevideo, March 9, from a cruise up the coast of Brazil. All well.

The United States flag-ship Lancaster, Rear Admiral Joseph Lanman, sailed for Rio Janeiro, March 2, to await the expected relief of her officers and men by the United States sloop Portsmouth. It is reported that this frigate will remain as the flag ship of the South Atlantic squadron. The United States gunboat Wasp, Commander Quackenbush, sailed for Caluria March 15, her officers having been relieved and returned to the United States by the Lancaster.

The *Tribune's* Rio correspondent says: Trouble is feared between Brazil and the Argentine Republic on account of Brazil having made a separate treaty with Paraguay, ignoring the Confederation, which was her ally throughout the war. A strong protest against the ratification of the treaty has been forwarded to Rio by the Argentine Government.

A Monte Video letter says Professor Agassiz and several of his party were arrested there by an officer who thought he discovered an evil intent, because they were filling their pockets with pieces of rock. All were taken to the guard house, but soon released.

SPAIN.

MADRID, April 22.—Carlists have again commenced demonstrations against the Government, and are active in the Provinces of Toledo and Navarre, where bands, under the command of priests, have appeared. Demonstrations in other portions of the kingdom are looked for. The Government authorities have arrested many persons in Madrid and Valladolid and elsewhere, whom they suspect of complicity in the Carlist movement.

There is great excitement in Pampeluna, the capital of Navarre, twenty miles from the frontier. Don Carlos has promised his friends to appear there in person. Reinforcements are hurrying to the city, and volunteers are assembling under arms.

PARIS, April 22.—Don Carlos is reported to be at Anney, on his way to Spain.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, Mexico, April 21.—The steamer Tabasco arrived at the mouth of the Rio Grande at 11 o'clock to-day, from Vera Cruz, with General Cevello's five hundred men, forty officers, and two pieces of artillery, and embarked on a river steamer at 3 o'clock for this city, and are expected here to-night. The Tabasco immediately left for Tampico, to bring three hundred more troops and money. The revolutionists are not within interception distance, but are expected in force to-morrow. General satisfaction is expressed among the better classes at the timely arrival of reinforcements.

NEW YORK.

Henry Ward Beecher on the Sunday Reading Question.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MRS. HYDE ADMITTED TO BAIL.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The admission of Fanny Hyde to bail in Brooklyn, to-day, in the sum of $2,500, is looked upon as virtually an acquittal, as was also the action of the jury, ten of whom were in favor of acquittal, while two held out firmly for manslaughter in the third degree. The obstinate two offered, if the other ten would acquiesce in their verdict, to subscribe enough to pay Mrs. Hyde's fine of $1,000. The moral of this trial here is that a young girl, seduced by her employer, may cohabit with him for two years, then marry somebody else, continue the improper intimacy with her employer for months, suddenly shoot him dead, and be acquitted on the ground of insanity.

THE STOCK MARKET

opened heavy, with a decline throughout the entire list, the decline being most marked in Pacific Mail, Northwestern common, Ohio and Mississippi, Lake Shore, Erie, Western Union, and Cincinnati, Columbus & Indiana Central. During the day, speculation was irregular, with some eccentric fluctuations. In the afternoon the market improved, falling off slightly at the close, but winding up steady. Private telegrams from London report an uneasy feeling there in regard to the prospective resignation of the Ministry. The money market was more active, with an approach of stringency. The bulk of business in the morning was at 7 currency to 7 gold, and, in the afternoon, at 1-32 to 1-16 per diem. Dearer rates were caused by some capitalists, calling in their loans on call, and relending money in the shape of turning stock. By this operation they were enabled to obtain better rates than were current Friday and Saturday. Last week, after the bank accounts were generally made up, the brokers' balances were loaned at 6 to 7.

HENRY WARD BEECHER ON SUNDAY READING.

Henry Ward Beecher addressed an overflowing audience at the Cooper Institute, to-night, on the question, "Is the opening of our public libraries on Sunday consistent with the Christian uses of the Lord's day?" Mr. Beecher spoke eloquently and powerfully for an hour and a half in favor of opening the public libraries and reading rooms for at least part of Sunday. He said Puritan Sunday has come down to us with too many bolts, bars, and rigors. It is not the Sabbath of the Jews, nor is it prescribed or commanded anywhere in the Scriptures. He does not want Sunday a mere pleasure holiday, but devoted to humanity and enlarging manhood. It should be a day of rest to toilers, for nowhere in the world is the tension of secular occupations and activities more exhausting than in America. He is an advocate of running ferries and street cars on Sunday, but would make provision for the employes on the same to have at least a partial day of rest. This question of running street cars and opening libraries on Sunday is one, he said, in which the wealthy, surrounded by every luxury, have no share. They possess carriages, and though, perchance, eat Sunday dinners, piously cooked on Sunday, they warm them up usually with generous wines. "If I had the division of Sunday," said the speaker, "I would say, let a family go to church in the mornings, and let the remainder of the day be devoted to family greetings and communions. There is too much teaching on Sunday. Once to church is enough. Many business men never see their children during week-days, and need Sunday to get cheerfully acquainted with his wife and children. [Laughter.] Anything tending to make Sunday oppressive is a public wrong, and society will justly burst through it. [Applause.] Anything rendering Sunday a weariness is hurtful. Hecatombs of young men have gone to ruin in New York after striving at first to keep Sunday, but found no sympathy in the churches, and no rescue in boarding houses from the intolerable dulness and emptiness of Sunday afternoons and evenings. It is not alone in the church that moral susceptibilities can be cultivated. The poor in cities should be encouraged to gratify their natural impulse on Sunday, to meet their friends, and visit healthful rural scenes. The indigent cannot spend Sunday in their attics and cellars. The speaker said if the experiment of opening the libraries and readings proves mischievous, it can and will be abandoned. He read a letter from Philadelphia stating that the Mercantile Library there has been opened on Sunday for the last two years, and that the attendance has increased from 200 to 400, and better order prevails even than during the week. Mr. Beecher's address abounded in telling illustrations, humor, and pathos. At the close a resolution was unanimously passed requesting all public libraries and reading-rooms in New York to keep open Sunday. The managers at the Cooper Institute announced that early next fall the Institute will be kept open Sunday, from 2 p. m. to 10 p. m. This will be tried for one year, and continued if it proves desirable. Though nearly 3,000 persons listened to Beecher's discourse, there was neither word nor sign of dissent; on the contrary, the approval and satisfaction of the audience was most complete and hearty throughout. Mr. Beecher denied that he sought to break down the proper bars of Sunday, but hoped to see its blessings enlarged in all that is benevolent and humane, and makes man love his neighbor.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

firm and steady at 109½ to 109⅞ for sixty days' sterling bills.

GOLD MARKET

firm throughout, with all business at 111¼ to 111⅜, chiefly 111¼ to 111⅜; closing quotations, 111¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

quiet and firm. Central Pacific bonds closed at 102¼@102½; Union Pacific firsts, 92¼@92½; land grants, 81½@82; incomes, 87@87½.

PROVISION MARKET.

Flour again firmer, but not active; higher prices asked checks business. The stock of Minnesota flour, as carefully made up, is 25,600 barrels, about half of what was expected.

At the close the market was fairly active at an advance. Holders of wheat are not disposed to sell, and prices are 1@2c higher on most kinds at close. The market is better, with good milling and moderate export demand. Spring red amber and winter only are salable. White is held above the views of buyers. Pork firmly held; demand moderate; market dull.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE THOMAS MONUMENT FUND.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Subscriptions to the fund for a monument to General Geo. H. Thomas amount to nearly $3,000.

DIED.

A Rio Janeiro letter announces the death, on March 4, of M. Nicholas Bodisco, Secretary of the Russian Legation in Brazil. M. Bodisco was a native of America, and a brother of the Russian Consul-General at New York.

PERSONAL.

British Minister Thornton attends the annual dinner of the St. George's Society to-morrow.

Charlton T. Lewis has retired from the management of the *Evening Post*, and is succeeded by Parke Godwin.

HELL GATE.

Operations at Hell Gate, suspended until July, in expectation of completing the work of removal of rock, has been abandoned until next year.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS have concluded a harmonious session. E. F. Wescott was chosen Secretary, vice James Rankin, resigned.

DANGEROUSLY ILL.

Rev. Francis H. Vinton is dangerously ill of disease of the heart and dropsy.

REDUCTION IN CABLE RATES.

The ten word minimum has been abolished by the European cables.

FORBIDDEN TO SELL.

The Elias gang, to-day, were forbidden by the Superior Court from selling watch movements in imitation of those of the American Watch Company.

SENTENCED.

McLaughlin and Lawlor, the youths who assaulted feloniously the keeper at Randall's Island, have been sentenced each to five years' imprisonment.

BROKE JAIL.

Ten prisoners escaped from Queens County Jail last night.

MANDAMUS REFUSED.

Judge Brady, to-day, refused two motions for a mandamus to compel Comptroller Green to pay $22,000 for clearing snow and ice off Broadway, during the winter of '70 and '71, and to pay $11,677, being 70 per cent of the amount alleged to be due on contract for paving a portion of Second avenue, upon the performance of two-thirds of the work.

NEW OCEAN CABLE PROJECT.

The Great Western Telegraph Company, a new Atlantic cable project, is prominently noticed in all the London papers. A contract for making and laying a cable has been concluded with Hooper's Telegraph Works. The prospectus states the charges for ordinary messages between England and America will be half of the present rate, or 5s per ten words.

THE DOMINION.

Opening of the Canadian Parliament.

Scenes and Incidents—Sketches of Notable Members.

The Premier, and the Leader of the Opposition.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, April 15.

This half-formed city is once more the objective point of Canadian interest, rendered deeper and stronger by the importance of the issues to be decided in the course of a few weeks, and by the fact—unpleasant to many members with questionable records—that this is the last session of the first Parliament of the young Dominion. The

SIGNS OF DEATH

are already on all sides visible in the keener anxiety for the interests of constituents, the louder professions of purity and patriotism, and the urgent desire to cast at least a few votes with the stronger party, whichever that may be in the opinion of the public generally.

These considerations call forth from a local bard an effusion commencing as follows:

> There's excitement in the Capital, wild rumors fill the air,
> And staid and solemn Senators have met together there,
> And many an anxious face is seen, and many a heart beats high,
> For the long-expected, oft-deferred Last Session's drawing nigh—
> And pale and anxious Grits are seen, with faces long and wan,
> Resolved to make one last attempt to circumvent Sir John.

The streets are muddy and the weather is unfavorable,—a combination which excites the disgust of the amateur artillery who are to flaunt "the flag that's braved," and in martial array, form an escort for the representative of Her Gracious Majesty, who is pleased thus to open the fifth session of the Dominion Parliament by reading the "speech from the Throne," prepared by Ministers who have, as usual, amidst the din of political strife, forgotten certain of Mr. Lindley Murray's sensible rules. The "demnition" dampness of the day caused a throb of anxiety in the hearts of fair Ottawas, who, on these occasions, come out in all the glory of silk and the bewitchery of lace, casting an unwonted charm over the splendid hall devoted to the "Lords." It is a pleasant custom, and, for the nonce, aged but gallant Senators are happy to retire behind the blaze of beauty, and allow crinoline to usurp the place of trousers. The gallery-gods would fain have the transformation perpetuated; but in vain would the swiftest stenographer endeavor to keep pace with the magical eloquence of that blonde belle from Montreal, or hope for one moment to preserve as a model of keen vituperation the "hurling back with scorn" indulged in by that gifted brunette from the distant West. But, while observing this "wave of the beauty and *elite* of the city," in the words of an admiring local paper, the booming of cannon announces the approach of

LORD LISGAR,

and, amidst the clashing of swords, that quiet, unassuming gray-headed old gentleman appears upon the scene, surrounded by a brilliant staff, and accompanied by several Ministers of the Crown. He takes his seat upon the Throne,—awful symbol of the tyranny under which the unhappy Canucks groan,—and, at a given signal, the "Black Rod" rises to perform the singular and important duties by which he supports the British Constitution and maintains the British connection. Rest assured that, so long as "Black Rod" flourishes in the Dominion, dark and dismal will be the prospects of annexation, independence, or any other theory that may be advanced by either the wise or the foolish. The loyalty of a nation willing to pay a few hundred pounds for a dozen of the most profound and most graceful bows that the improved and cultivated back of man can possibly perform, is undoubted, and must be placed above gross and material considerations. However, the "Black Rod" has made obeisance, and has brought in the Commons, who huddled round the bar of the Senate Chamber, and cast longing looks at the lovely blossoms within the enclosure, as if they would fain imitate the raid that helped to make Rome great and populous. In a clear and well-modulated voice, the Governor is giving to many who sadly need it a specimen of the Queen's English, and announcing the

PROGRAMME FOR THE SESSION

proposed by the Ministry. It is short and sweet; one or two hard pills have a sugar-coating. A few more bows; a little ceremony; the old gentleman disappears and the gorgeous spectacle slowly vanishes. White-headed Senators resume their proper places; long-bearded Speaker Cauchon presides; and the business of the Upper House commences. While we are here for the moment, we may say a few words, as probably we shall never again this season have occasion to enter this splendid hall.

Nothing of any consequence is said or done

IN THE SENATE,

beyond merely routine business. It has neither the talent nor culture of the great English "irresponsible debating society;" and only in name does it resemble the gathering of statesmen, orators, and politicians, that forms one of the notable attractions of Washington. If it has not the courtly polish of the former, it has more dignity than the latter; but it is the dignity of dulness. Canadian Senators are experienced in dividends and plethoric in pocket; but rarely is their plutocratic equanimity disturbed by a debate of sustained vigor and eloquence. The reason of this poverty in all that makes an assembly famous is evident. Senators are appointed for life, or during good conduct, by the Governor, upon the recommendation of the Ministry of the day. "Rest and be thankful" is the rule of their existence; but some day the Canadians will wake up to the impropriety of maintaining honorary legislation, whose services can be dispensed with, apparently, without danger. It exists because the House of Lords exists, and when the latter's life is taken, or new vigor inspired by seasonable reforms, then you may look for important changes in the constitution of the Dominion Senate.

While we have lingered in the Senate to admire, philosophize, and condemn, the

HOUSE OF COMMONS

has marshalled itself in hostile array on either side of the good-looking gentleman, who, with polished grace and dignity, presides over its deliberations. Mr. Speaker Cockburn is one of the handsomest and most popular men in the House; his formidable rival in those highly-desirable qualities being the Sergeant-at-Arms, who is a very Saul among the gathered Princes of Israel. It is now the order of the day to refer with a "pardonable glow of enthusiasm" to the growth of the Dominion, of which we here have before us abundant evidence. Here, in this Chamber, to quote the exultant words of a Canadian journal, "now mingle voices which have received their strength by the blustering Atlantic and the mild Pacific." This encouraging fact should receive due consideration from your Senator Chandler when next he endeavors to arouse the American eagle. The mace—another significant and awe-inspiring symbol of British sovereignty—is placed upon the table, and nearly a dozen new members, whose "voices had received their strength" as above, are formally introduced by smiling Ministers, and take their seats upon the Government side amidst many cheers. Five are from British Columbia.

DAPPER LITTLE MR. NATHAN,

from that distant province, has the honor of moving the address Friday afternoon, and makes a very fair speech. He is surpassed in grace and eloquence by the seconder, Mr. Edward Carter, who comes with the reputation of many forensic victories won in the Law Courts of Montreal. He succeeds as a representative Mr. Durkin, who succumbed under the accumulated horrors of incorrect census-figures, and who incontinently retreated to the Bench, lest he should be torn in pieces by patriots whose anger was kindled against him because he did not show a satisfactory increase of the population. Poor man! He is the antipodes of Alcibiades. While Mr. Carter is proceeding with his laudatory speech, let us look around and note, if possible, the changes wrought by Time since, five years ago, when this House was first formed, and the hearts of all throbbed with the high hopes of a new Confederation. Immediately to the right of Mr. Speaker sits

THE PREMIER.

Sir John A. Macdonald, who seems to bear well the added burden of a "High Joint" who has done that which does not find favor in the eyes of all the Canucks. "Our Dizzy," as he is frequently called, endeavors to hide his anxiety by an assumption of the peculiar philosophic impossibility of countenance which distinguishes the British Conservative leader. Though the Canadian Premier has not the imperturbability of the author of "Lothair," his sphinx-like appearance moved a local poet to sing:

> While sitting there so quiet, you'd think him in a nap,
> Sir John so keenly watches all, and doesn't care a rap!

The Premier has a difficult game to play: to secure the adoption of a treaty against which, as a Commissioner, he is said to have protested, but signed in obedience to directions from the English Cabinet,—a treaty which his colleagues have condemned, and which his usual followers are disposed to reject, but which he and his Ministry must now support with all their might and main, out of regard for the weighty Imperial interests involved. It seems likely that this treaty business will cause the discussion in the Commons, in a bolder spirit than ever before, of the relations of Canada and Great Britain as affected by the United States,—a subject to which special prominence has been recently given by Ministerial and extra-Parliamentary utterances. His friends are confident of Sir John's success in whatever line of action he may adopt. A party coloring will be given to the whole contest, as mismanagement in the treaty matter is one of the many sins of omission and commission brought by the Opposition against the Premier. That party is now led by the

HON. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE,

eminently one of the self-made men of the community, in the best sense of that frequently misapplied word. Mr. Mackenzie was once a stone-mason on the Welland Canal, whence he has risen, by indomitable perseverance and ceaseless industry, to the position of a Provincial Cabinet Minister and leader of one of the two great parties in the Dominion Parliament. His strict personal integrity is undeniable, and, though a poor man, he resisted the temptation of office until it became his by the gift of the people. But with a devotion to principle somewhat unusual he supported a measure introduced by a colleague, at the last session of the Ontario Legislature, to abolish dual representation, and thus compelled himself to give up a year thence, a comfortable office, worth $4,000 a year, with the comparatively easy task of managing Ontario finances, for the uncertain prospects of winning the Treasury Benches at Ottawa. Simplicity, strength, and directness are the characteristics of Mr. Mackenzie's fervid oratory. His ringing tones call up reminiscences of "Caledonia, bleak and wild;" and, though a Tory newspaper professes to notice a "forbidding look and disinheriting countenance" about him, his rugged features have an expression of earnestness of purpose and honesty of conviction that does not fail to deeply impress the audience. Sir John has swayed many an undecided member by a felicitous remark, a plausible speech, or a well-timed word of praise; but Mr. Mackenzie's followers have been gained by a much more toilsome process of appeals to the convictions. His speech in the brief debate on the Address was a fair specimen of his style, which is like that of him

> Who breaks the quarry ledge
> With hammer-blows, plied quick and strong.

SIR FRANCIS HINCKS

took up the gauntlet; but as he spoke under physical disability, we may not cruelly "bring down his gray hairs in sorrow to the grave" by a criticism of any other speech than that by which he, as Financial Minister, unfolds the mysteries of revenue and expenditure, and explains what measure Canada may expect of national happiness. It was brief, but not altogether pertinent; still it appeared that the Government had a pretty strong position.

THE HON. WILLIAM M'DOUGALL

was the next speaker; his sentiments were awaited with considerable interest, as he has suddenly come out as an advocate of independence, after a careful diagnosis of the political condition of Canada as a Colony and a Confederation. He occupies afront rank among Parliamentary debaters. He has a keen, vigorous, and subtle intellect; a pleasing and powerful voice, an easy, self-possessed manner, a strong mind, and a combative disposition, combined with fine physical advantages, and is able to put any cause in its most favorable light. He was at one time a member of the Government, and would have been Governor of Manitoba, but for Mr. Riel. Mr. McDougall is now a sort of Adullamite; he is with neither party; and his political course has been so variable of late years that he has no party following. He has now joined Sir A. T. Galt, the Hon. Mr. Huntington, the Hon. John Young, and others, who see other issues looming up in the future, and are preparing for them.

AN INNOVATION.

The adoption of the Address in reply to the "Speech from the Throne," after a debate of only five hours, was a pleasing innovation upon the usual Canadian practice of spending days, and sometimes weeks, in angry and useless discussion. The change was probably caused by desire to get at the Washington Treaty, as soon as the official correspondence is brought down.

I did not intend on this occasion to enter into Provincial politics, but the presence of the

BRITISH COLUMBIA REPRESENTATIVES

calls to mind a current report of a grave, but amusing, Ministerial crisis, which lately occurred in the new Province, and which proves that disinterested patriotism flourishes on the Pacific slopes as well as in every Eastern constituency. Though the twenty-seven newly-elected Representatives were divided into bitter factions, and though the Mainlander looked with contempt on the poor Vancouver Islander, they all united with singular unanimity in a hearty resolve to increase their own pay from $5 to about $12.50 per day. But the Lieutenant Governor, upon being notified of the decision of the Legislature, consulted his responsible advisers, as became the representative of a constitutional sovereign. The Ministers were equally divided; but the Lieutenant Governor gave his casting vote against the proposition. The bewildered members, when they heard this unexpected decision, adjourned for the day, and threatened a vote of non-confidence, but the Government would, no doubt, in that case, demand a dissolution, and gain a large majority by an appeal to the country. Members would hardly relish appearing before their constituents under such circumstances.

THE "HEATHEN CHINEE"

is receiving considerable attention in British Columbia politics, and seems destined to cause some trouble, and all through his "cheap labor." CHAUDIERE.

Byron's "Maid of Athens."

A modest appeal to the generosity of the English people has been made by a former Secretary of the British Legation at Athens, on behalf of Mrs. Theresa Black, the widow of Her Britannic Majesty's late Vice-Consul at Missolonghi, in Greece. On this appeal the London *Telegraph* says: "Mrs. Black is old and bedridden, and, to the discredit of our consular service system, is languishing without a pension. Some years since, the gift of a hundred pounds was granted to her from the Queen's Bounty Fund; but this dole has obviously long since been exhausted, and Mr. Watson, the Secretary above referred to, is now desirous, with the assent and co-operation of Her Majesty's Minister at Athens and the British Consul at the Piræus, to raise a sum of money sufficient to rescue Mrs. Black from destitution during the few declining days that remain to her. The poor old lady has, perhaps, a stronger claim to English sympathy than the fact that she is the widow of a functionary of the British Government. Nearly fifty years ago a famous English poet addressed to this lady—now aged and infirm, but then young and beautiful—a copy of verses so graceful, so musical, and tender, that they at once passed into the classic English language, and have become familiar wherever that language is spoken. Fifty years ago Mrs. Theresa Black was Byron's 'Maid of Athens.' Surely that simple fact should suffice to procure bread for her in her old age. We believe that a complete edition of Lord Byron's poems is sold for the sum of sevenpence sterling. If every one among the tens of thousands of readers who may be assumed to have purchased the work would contribute only a half-penny to the 'Maid of Athens Memorial Fund,' the object which Mr. Watson has at heart would very soon be achieved. Let us be understood. It is not proposed to ask for funds for the relief of any possible Julias or Medoras, Gulnares, or Haidees, Gulbeyazes, or Dudus; the 'Maid of Athens,' from a heroine of poesy, became a perfectly prosaic personage as the wife of a respectable British gentleman. Surely the country will not let her starve. Even the Spaniards, during the fiercest spasms of the Carlist-Cristino war, bestowed a pension on 'The Maid of Zaragoza,' grown old and poor."

Authors About Authors.

The *Saturday Review* says: Pitt told Wilberforce, respecting Bishop Butler's great work, "You may prove anything by analogy." Sidney Smith says the book is "the most noble and surprising defence of revealed religion ever made. Fielding was "the prose Homer of human nature," according to Byron; "a blockhead," if we believe Dr. Johnson. Johnson himself was dubbed Ursa Major by Lord Auchinleck. "He has nothing of the bear but his skin," said Goldsmith. "Johnson was an odious and mean character," according to Horace Walpole; Mr. Thomas Carlyle praises him "as a mass of genuine manhood." "Sir, I don't think Grey a first-rate poet," quoth Johnson. "I have been reading Grays's works, and I think him the only poet since Shakespeare entitled to the character of the sublime," wrote Cowper. "The first of solemn coxcombs," says "Wharton of Goldsmith. "An inspired idiot," says Horace Wampole; while Bishop Percy speaks of his "elegant and enchanted style." Curran tells us that Edmund Burke's mind "was like an over-decorated chapel filled with gauds and shows, and badly assorted ornaments." Sir James Mackintosh held he was "the greatest philosopher in practice the world ever saw." "There could not," said Porson, "be a better exercise for a school boy, then to turn a page of 'Gibbon's Decline and Fall' into English." "The luminous page of 'Gibbon,'" said Sheridan, though the wit afterward declared he meant "voluminous."

—The fund at Yale providing three scholarships, each of $300 a year, on condition that the holder shall be named De Forest, or assume that name, has lain idle for several years. Only three D. F.'s have taken advantage of its provisions.

HARDWARE.

BRINTNALL, TERRY & BELDEN

WHOLESALE HARDWARE,

57 West Lake-st., Chicago,

HAVE A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Shelf Goods, Batcheller Forks, Holt's, Blood's, and Millard Scythes, Wheeling Nails, Tin Plate, Tinners' Stock, &c., &c.,

AT LOWEST RULING PRICES.

SILKS.

SIMPSON, NORWELL & CO., 146 & 148 Twenty-second-st., AND 343 West Madison-st.,

Will open, TO-DAY, a line of

STRIPED Japanese Silks

At 62 1-2 cts. a yd.,

The best value ever offered in this market.

Also, an elegant assortment of

STRIPED SILKS,

At $1.25, usual price $1.50.

Heavy Black Gros Grain Silks,

From $1.12 1-2 upward.

Special attention invited to these goods.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

State and Twentieth-sts.,

Call attention to their new importations in

BLACK SILKS,

Embracing all the noted makes of

Tippissier, Poucet, Bellon, Guinet, Ponson, Gourd, Jaubert, &c., &c.

PLAIN COLORS,

In Taffetas and Gros Grains, newest shades.

HANDSOME STRIPES,

In Colors, Black and White, Black and Steel, and White and Steel,

$1.00 per yd. and up,

And a most elegant line of

DOLLY VARDEN FOULARDS,

The novelty of the season.

State and Twentieth-sts.

NURSERY.

OSAGE ORANGE PLANTS, &C.

OSAGE HEDGE, first class, packed, 10,000, $25.00.
POTATOES, Early Rose; bushel, $2; barrel, $4.
CHERRY, Early Richmond, first class, dozen, $3; 100, $25.
PEACH, first-class trees and assortment, 100, $10.50.
PEAR, Std. Bartlett, &c.; best 1 year, 3—4 feet dozen, $1.50.
CUTTINGS, Concord, Grape, and Willows, 1,000, $1.
MAPLE, SOFT, 1,000 8—12 inches, $1; 12—18 inches, $1.50.
MAPLE, SOFT, 100 first-class, $10; 1,000, $80.
EVERGREENS, Fruit Trees, Seeds, Bedding Plants, Fruit and Flower Plates. General assortment.
Please call or send 10c. for Catalogues.
F. K. PHŒNIX.
Bloomington Nursery, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

$300,000!

Missouri State Lottery.

Legalized by State Authority, and Drawn in public in St. Louis.

GRAND SINGLE NUMBER SCHEME.

50,000 NUMBERS.

Class D to be drawn April 30, 1872.

5,880 Prizes, amounting to $300,000.

1 prize of	$50,000	500 prizes of	$100
1 prize of	12,450	9 prizes of	1,000
1 prize of	10,000	9 prizes of	500
1 prize of	7,500	9 prizes of	300
4 prizes of	5,000	9 prizes of	250
4 prizes of	2,500	36 prizes of	200
20 prizes of	1,000	36 prizes of	150
20 prizes of	500	180 prizes of	100
40 prizes of	250	5,000 prizes of	10

Tickets, $10. Half Tickets, $5. Qrts, $2.50.

Our lotteries are chartered by the State, are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.

The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy sent to purchasers of tickets.

We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1872.

Remit at our risk by POST OFFICE MONEY ORDERS, REGISTERED LETTER, DRAFT, or EXPRESS. Send for a circular. Address MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Post Office Box 2446, St. Louis, Mo.

[By Telegraph.]

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY

The following numbers drew Capital Prizes, Official Drawing, April 20:

16,137. 9,894. 6,576. 1,193. 990.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—Important Notice. Great reduction in price. Tickets, Twenty-Eight Dollars. Prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid for all kinds of Gold and Silver, Government Securities, &c., &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall-st., New York.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, March 23, 1872.

The Annual Meeting

of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of May next, between the hours of eleven o'clock in the forenoon and two o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of March instant, and will re-open on the morning of the 2d day of May next.

GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

Office of the County Treasurer, Cook County, Ill., CHICAGO, April 22, 1872.

Cook County Coupons.

The interest on County Bonds due on the 1st of May next, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at this office.

J. S. RUMSEY, Treasurer.

Notice to Brewers

The superintending of the building of breweries by a person of experience and ability. Breweries constructed by the latest and most improved plans, making a great saving of outlay in both construction and working. The art of brewing taught thoroughly, if required. Address D. D. RIORDAN, care John Wilmot, Esq., 19 Broadway, N. Y. city.

Charles Heidsick, CHAMPAGNE, DRY SILLERY AND EXTRA. For sale by Wm. H. SCHIMPFERMANN and PAT O'NEILL.

40 DROPS OF CONSTITUTION WATER 3 times a day cure Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Catarrh of the Bladder, Diabetes, Gravel, Gleet, Brick dust Deposit, Female Complaints, Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver. For sale by all Druggists.

TEXAN LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. THE GENUINE AMERICAN ARTICLE.

The best and cheapest nourishment for invalids and families. For sale everywhere, and by VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, General Agents, Wabash-av., corner Eighteenth-st., Chicago.

Metal Engraved Signs

HOJER & GRAHAM, M'f'rs, 91 Duane-st., New York.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate in the city or suburbs at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 75 South Canal-st.

LAKE FOREST

Lots for sale on easy terms.

M. V. HOTCHKISS, Agent, 120 Wabash-av.

OPENINGS.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

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PARIS.

Quiet Condition of Affairs.

Subsidies to the Theatres—Row Among the Medical Students.

The Feast of Purim—Palm Sunday—The King of Araucania.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, March 25.

QUIET CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

In spite of spring, or, perhaps on account of it, and of the peaceful rejuvenescence which it diffuses in all minds, quiet has prevailed this week, and attempts to extend its control. Two or three irritating political questions, which were upon the point of coming upon the National Assembly, have been shelved by common consent of all parties. The Bishop of Orleans, himself, Mr. Dupanloup, the most impetuous of all the defenders of the Papacy, has requested a postponement of the interrogatories which were to have been proposed concerning the position of France toward the Pope and the Kingdom of Italy. The Government, on its side, has postponed the discussion of a law intended to repress offences against the Republic.

The real reason of these postponements is, that both the Government and the Bishop feared a defeat in these discussions, in that neither would have obtained from the Assembly what was wanted. The Bishop desired at least the diplomatic intervention of France in favor of the Papacy. But it is pretty certain that the Assembly would have rejected this idea of intervention by an immense majority. France, whatever the Bishop may desire, is not clerical; and, moreover, diplomatic intervention is always a blunder when one cannot resort to forcible intervention, which is our case. As for the repressive law in behalf of the Republic, the Assembly would have failed to pass it also. Half of the members are for the Kingdom, and do not conceal it; and they find it perfectly natural that persons should act, speak, and even conspire against the Republic. But, whatever the avowed or secret reasons of these delays may be, they give solidity to our present provisional condition; quiet men by preventing them from being excited by idle discussions; and, we hope, aid the Republic, in spite of the opposition which this form of government meets with, especially in the rural districts.

SUBSIDIZING THEATRES.

In the meantime, the Assembly, which is a little Republican, has finally passed the appropriation bills for the year, action on which had been delayed till to-day. It gives the Department of Public Instruction its share, and then voted the appropriation for the theatres. After a discussion which nearly resulted in their losing their entire subsidy,—which would, I think, have been wise and timely,—they got more than they had under the Empire, 1,620,000 francs, which is divided as follows: The Opera, 800,000; Theatre Francais, 240,000; Conservatoire, 236,000; Opera Comique, 140,000; Theatre Italien, 100,000; Odeon, 60,000; and Theatre Lyrique, 60,000. It seems to me to be a good deal of money, at a time when France ought chiefly to think of paying her debts. But it seems that the theatrical managers explained that, if they were not subsidized, most of them would have to shut up. I do not see why they might not do like other people. Some would have succeeded, and others failed, as in every business in the world. But it seems that Paris insisted that these grants should be made to the theatres, which, however, are full every evening, from the upper gallery to the orchestra. Still, the Assembly, in order to save their consciences, ordered that there should be no more free tickets granted to Ministers, members of the Institute, etc.

There was in the last century a celebrated courtesan, called Ninon de l'Enclos, who, in a capricious fit of love, gave one of her lovers, called La Chatre, a paper in which she pledged herself never to be unfaithful to him. La Chatre had hardly left her room when she cried out in a burst of sincerity, "What a fine note that La Chatre has." These words have lived, and we apply them to promises which are not to be kept. You may imagine whether it is used in reference to this calling of free admissions. The Ministers, Directors, Deputies, Academicians, etc., will get as many if not more passes than before, and the reason is very plain: The subsidy granted is but for a year. Next year, it will have to be renewed. What manager of a subsidized theatre would dare to refuse a box to a Minister, or even an influential Deputy? This is making Spartans easily; but some people are caught by it, and that answers the purpose.

THE MEDICAL STUDENTS.

There have been some disturbances this week at the School of Medicine. One of the most estimable Professors, Mr. Dolbeau, was unable to lecture, on account of the hisses with which he was received. The head of the School made vain attempts to quiet the students. They persisted in their noise, and the Faculty found nothing better to do than to close the School, so that the good students, who took no part in the riot, are deprived of instruction. It seems that fault was found with Mr. Dolbeau because, during the days which followed the civil war of the Commune, he gave up a Federalist to the Versailles troops. The truth of this was denied; but they wanted a disturbance, and they carried their point, and will begin again presently. But, as public sentiment, and the great majority of the students, are opposed to these tumultuous manifestations, which are as absurd as they are dangerous to order, it is probable that at the approaching reopening, the authorities will act differently, by expelling those who get up the trouble, and shutting out those who persist in it; which is much the simplest plan.

PURIM.

During the evening, as they feared a little disturbance in the School quarter, they sent out some patrols of cuirassiers into the small streets of the *Quartier Latin* only full of maskers going to balls. This puzzled the officers at first, since, the Carnival had ended, and with it masked balls, all these masks were apparently irregular. But it was presently explained to the satisfaction of the cuirassiers and the maskers; it was the night of the Jews' ball, who are in the habit of celebrating thus one of their religious days, the feast of Purim.

I give some details concerning this festival, which was one of the most brilliant given at Paris this season. Four hundred and thirty three years before Jesus Christ, the Jews, who were carried away into captivity by Nebuchadnezzar, had as their leading minister a person called Mordecai, whose niece was Esther,—the famous Esther with whom Ahasuerus was so fascinated. Haman, minister of Ahasuerus, carried on a contest in the palace with Mordecai, which resulted in Esther, young, beautiful, and loved by the King, being the strongest, as always happens under such circumstances. The defeated Haman saw himself disgraced, and had his ears cut off. Since that day, the Jews have celebrated it by an annual festival, at which they eat little cakes made in the shape of ears, in memory of Haman's ears. Racine made this the subject of one of his best tragedies, which was wonderfully interpreted, ten years ago, by the Jewess Rachel, who was engaged by the Theatre Francais, as a special actor, to play this tragedy on the day of the festival. In the evening, there is always a masked ball, in which it is almost the duty of Jews to take part. The one this year was brilliant with dresses, diamonds, pretty women, and fashionable men. Rothschild was there. It would be impossible to calculate the number of pretty Jewesses, with Oriental features, black hair, arched eyebrows, and names borrowed from the Thousand-and-One Nights. The infidels assert that there were more Christians than Jews under these costumes, and that more than one Christian couple profited by this circumstance to prolong the Carnival during Holy Week. But these must be pure calumnies.

PALM SUNDAY.

The proof of that is, that yesterday the festival of Palm Sunday was celebrated with great pomp; and that there was an enormous crowd, and great numbers of palms, in every church. This festival, which is an imitation of the Pagan ones of antiquity, is one of the best attended of the year in France,—not so much on account of the mass, as of the palm. Each one feels it necessary to have at his house, and generally at his pillow, this little bit of blessed box. During the week which follows, the men generally have them on the heads of their horses. During the day the street boys and women stand around the churches and besiege you with offers of branches. It is a kind of prologue to Easter, when, whether a person has or has not fasted during Lent, he still feels the necessity of wiping off every mark of abstinence by eating, by a display of dresses, by balls, and by bouquets, of which the boughs of the preceding Sunday are the forerunners.

HOW TO COLOR LOBSTERS.

They have made on the shores of the sea, in the laboratories of Concarneau, a very singular discovery, to-wit: that the change of color which so strangely distinguishes the crustacea comes from the color of the ground on which they live. This action does not take place directly, but through the nervous system. The retina of the eye receives the impression of exterior colors, and transmits it to the brain. The latter, in its turn, communicates it to the nerves, which produce it in the external appearance. Thus, according to the bottom of the sea, they have green, pink, or mahogany-colored shells. Let any one who doubts it inquire of Mr. George Pouchet, one of our scientists, who works under the inspiration of Mr. Coste, our celebrated pisciculturist, has distributed them in seventy aquaria, scientifically and especially constructed, and where they will find out some day, I hope, something better than the color of a lobster, and that is, the way to raise them in fresh water.

THE KING OF ARAUCANIA.

One of our celebrities, who has been somewhat laughed at recently, the ex-King of Araucania, Mr. Toucin, a former lawyer at Periguex, but who took refuge at Marseilles after his revolution, restoration, expulsion, etc., is doing all he can to be talked about. He recently started a newspaper, and established the Order of the Iron Crown, of which he declared himself Grand Master. To be elected, all that was necessary was to send him a name, a request, and probably an offering in money, proportioned to the rank asked for in the Order of the Crown. In return, a person would receive quickly a medal, of iron, I believe, and some kind of ribbon, the color of which I do not know. At present His Majesty wants to get married, and has consequently addressed to all the women of France, through his paper, a love-letter specially intended for her who wants to marry him. I think that, as a Frenchman, born polite, he will, if necessary, extend his offers to Americans. If the temptation of an iron medal, an iron crown, and an old Gascon lawyer, now-expelled King of Araucania, can seduce any of my readers, I give them fair notice. As for information, references, etc., they can be had of the Araucanians; which can be done by writing to some merchant in Chili. But it must be understood that I decline to be responsible for the possible sufferings of the future Queen, to whom I simply announce the conjugal hopes of His Majesty.

EMILE CARREY.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, April 22.

The features of the day in finances and speculation are, that stocks are down and grain is up. It seems probable that both movements are temporary. Those who have held stocks up through the last month of stringency in New York are not likely to sell them out now when money has become easy there, and it is probable that no well-organized bear campaign would be inaugurated just at the time when the natural tendency of prices would be upward, on account of the ease in money.

The rise in grain, both in the home and foreign markets, is probably based, to a considerable extent, on the "backwardness of the season." Experience, however, has shown that late springs are not indicative of deficient crops or an inferior quality of grain. On the contrary, late springs have generally been attended with the best yield, and the best qualities of both winter and spring wheats, and also of all the other leading crops of the country. It is the weather of the seasons of ripening and harvesting that is the most important in connection with the yield and quality of crops.

Money continues to flow from the West to New York, as is shown by the high price of New York exchange in all the Western cities. Sales of New York funds were made between banks in this city to-day at 60c per $1,000 premium. At the counter, bankers sell at 1-10 premium and buy at par.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, bankers, furnish quotations for Government bonds and local securities, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	115⅞	116⅜
5-20s of '62	113⅜	114
5-20s of '64	113⅝	114⅛
5-20s of '65	113⅞	114⅜
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	113⅛	113⅝
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	114	114½
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	113⅞	114⅜
10-40s	109⅛	...
United States new 5 per cents	111	...
United States currency 6s	115⅛	115⅝
Chicago City 7s	...	100 and int.
Cook County 7s	...	100 and int.
Gold exchange	...	111⅛
Sterling exchange (large drafts)	...	110½
Gold and gold coupons	110⅞	111⅛

NEW RAILROAD EXTENSIONS.

A few months ago we printed in THE TRIBUNE a detailed statement of the extensions being made in the lines of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company to various points in the country northwest of this city, showing that, by the end of May, 1873, this one company will have built 550 miles of new lines in the two years up to that date.

But, in a southwestern direction, the extensions and new connections being continually made are equally important. It will be remembered that last September, the Rock Island Road was extended to Leavenworth, Kansas, by the building of the Chicago & Southwestern, now leased to the Rock Island Company. At Leavenworth, the railroad bridge then building has been completed, and the first train passed over it a few weeks ago. From Leavenworth the system of narrow gauge roads to traverse Kansas, Colorado, and New Mexico is being rapidly pushed forward. Ten miles of the eastern end running out of Leavenworth have been completed and put in operation this spring, and the road is being pushed forward to meet the line being built from Denver eastward. From Denver about 100 miles of the narrow gauge road toward Sante Fe have been completed and are in operation. The importance of the trade of that section of the country may be estimated from the fact that the population of Denver has just about doubled during the last year, and it is now a city of 24,000 inhabitants.

A branch of the Southwestern (Rock Island) is now being built from Cameron, Mo., to Atchison, Kan., and the contract for a bridge over the Missouri River at Atchison was let about two weeks ago. From Atchison southwestward the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad is now being rapidly built, and will be open for traffic between Atchison, Wichita, and Hutchinson by May 1. Large preparations are making for the cattle trade. At Wichita and Hutchinson commodious stock yards will be erected, with every facility for handling quickly and safely. On the east side of the river (opposite Atchison) a large stock yard will be erected, with ample accommodations for feeding and watering, with also platforms for the C. R. I. & P., B. & M. R., H. & St. Jo., and St. L., K. C. & N. On the west side yards will be also erected, with ample accommodations for feeding and watering.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Gold steady at 111⅛@111¼. Loans flat to 7 per cent. Clearings, $31,000,000.

Governments not active, but firm.

Stocks opened weak on light money, and a heavy attack by the bears, who sold the market down 1@2 per cent, but prices reacted the moment they stopped offering, and the whole market advanced with large transactions. The bulls predict higher prices, as the short interest is so large. The market closed strong at the best figures of the day. The largest transactions were in Pacific Mails, Western Union Telegraph, Lake Shore, Northwestern, Union Pacific, Indiana Central, and Ohios.

Money opened light from 7 per cent to 1-16 per day, and closed easy at 5@7 per cent, with loans as low as 4 per cent.

State bonds were generally quiet yesterday. Tennessees strong.

Sterling 109½.

Governments:			
Coupons, '81	116⅛	Coupons, '67	114
Coupons, '62	114	Coupons, '68	114⅛
Coupons, '64	114	U. S. 10-40s	109½
Coupons, '65	114⅛	New 5s	111
Coupons, new	113⅞	Currency 6s	115½
State bonds:			
Missouris	95¼	Old Virginias	50
Old Tennessees	67½	Old N. Carolinas	36
New Tennessees	67½	New N. Carolinas	20
New Virginias	56		
Stocks closed:			
Canton	92½	St. Paul	62
W. U. Telegraph	75½	St. Paul preferred	80½
Quicksilver	47	Wabash	77¾
Adams Express	98¼	Wabash preferred	89
Wells & Fargo Ex	84	Fort Wayne	97
American Express	73	Terre Haute	...
United States Ex	73¾	Terre Haute pfd	50
Pacific Mail	69¼	Chicago & Alton	119
New York Central	99¾	C & A. preferred	120
N. Y. Central scrip	93	Ohio & Mississippi	48¾
Erie	64¾	C., C. & C	92½
Erie preferred	79	C. B. & Q	132
Harlem	124	Lake Shore	96½
Harlem preferred	130	Indiana Central	35½
Michigan Central	116	Illinois Central	134½
Pittsburgh	92½	Union Pacific	39½
Northwestern	81¾	Cent. Pacific bonds	102¾
Northwestern pd	93½	Union Pacific bonds	92½
Rock Island	113¾	D. L. & Western	109
New Jersey Cent	111		

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, April 22.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past forty-eight hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	4,255	6,431	7,716	6,746
Wheat, bu	4,850	28,850	18,135	63,241
Corn, bu	106,362	248,795	64,390	172,495
Oats, bu	16,180	36,930	12,707	10,820
Rye, bu	...	752	1,620	1,075
Barley, bu	2,510	2,950	13,630	4,271
Grass seed, lbs	74,167	27,980	65,020	14,200
Flax seed, lbs	...	1,840	...	24,000
Broom corn, lbs	14,480	9,870	1,150	...
Cured meats, lbs	27,990	39,210	689,174	345,630
Beef, brls	16	17	65	59
Pork, brls	...	12	482	533
Lard, lbs	51,840	79,630	283,761	221,350
Tallow, lbs	12,820	18,060	...	...
Butter, lbs	73,350	40,909	15,150	23,200
Dressed hogs, No	13	9	7,465	...
Live hogs, No	3,300	2,457	2,348	2,711
Cattle, No	1,019	752	1,394	2,744
Sheep, No	178	471	...	226
Hides, lbs	63,070	79,544	94,488	136,282
Highwines, brls	392	447	510	688
Wool, lbs	825	16,010	72,710	117,786
Potatoes, bu	4,388	6,164	1,368	1,617
Lumber, m	1,608	6,105	997	2,578
Shingles, m	2,630	3,396	2,495	1,560
Lath, m	28	416	310	241
Salt, brls	...	9,804	786	1,012

Withdrawn on Saturday for city consumption: 2,010 bu wheat, 4,087 bu oats, 1,351 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 173 cars corn, 12 cars oats, 1 car rye, 2 cars barley. Also 26,300 bu No. 2 corn by canal. Total (188 cars), 104,000 bu.

The leading produce markets were more active to-day, and higher all round, in sympathy with New York. The telegram from the commercial focus of the Atlantic seaboard was unusually strong, everything being quoted firm except freights.

Highwines were quiet but firm, with buyers at 88c during the session. Sales were reported of 250 brls at 88c.

Lake freights were quiet and steady, with very little inquiry, but firm holders. The asking rate to Buffalo on corn is 13c by rail, and a few bids are reported at 12 and 12½c. Rates to other ports are entirely nominal; they are quoted at 18c to Oswego and 20c to Ogdensburgh, both on corn. The rumor about the heating of a vessel load of corn, referred to in our issue of this morning, was denied to-day. Two propellers were chartered for corn to Buffalo on through rates. They will carry about 45,000 bu.

The owners of steam vessels have not yet agreed upon through rates, but it is understood that corn has been taken to New England points at 50½c per 100 lbs, and to Portland at 32c per bu.

Provisions were not active, but a shade firmer all around. Mess pork is strong in sympathy with Cincinnati, where, it is reported, an attempt has been made to corner the market for June delivery. The recent demand here has been principally for that month. Lard was in light request, but very firmly held. Meats were the strongest, being in good demand; holders are waking up to the fact that several quiet purchases have recently been made, and think there will be no difficulty in securing an advance, as present prices do not tempt to an increase of stocks by summer cutting. The market closed steady at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller April, $11.95@12.00; do seller May $12.07½@12.10; do seller June, $12.30; do seller July, $12.45@12.50; do seller August, $12.75; prime mess, $10.50@10.75. Lard, cash or seller April, $8.50; do seller May, $8.60; do seller June, $8.70; do seller July, $8.75@8.87½. Dry salted meats at 4¾@4⅞c for shoulders; 5⅝@5¾c for rough sides; 5¾@6c for short ribs; and 6½c for short clear. Boxed meats, ¼@½c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6@6½c. Sweet pickled hams, 8@9c, according to weight. Bacon quoted at 5c for shoulders; 7c for short ribs; 7¼@7½c for clear, and 11c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef, $24.00@25.00. City tallow, 8@8¼c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork at $12.10; 2,250 brls do seller May at $12.10; 500 brls do seller June at $12.32½; 1,250 brls do at $12.30; 100 tcs summer lard at $8.42½; 200 tcs do at $8.40; 250 tcs do seller May at $8.65; 750 tcs do seller June at $8.75; 250 tcs do at $8.72½; 250 tcs do at $8.70; 80,000 lbs short ribs at 6½c; 300 boxes do (Saturday afternoon) at 6½c; 200 boxes short clear at 6⅞c.

Kercheval & Son of St. Louis, say of provisions: There is no question that the stock in the country and at distributing points is less than at a corresponding date of last year, whilst the demand is greater, and the price not only cheaper, but far cheaper than any other food, or than it has relatively been for twenty years. Notwithstanding the considerable increase in production, export and consumption have been so enormous, that stocks are greatly reduced. Since October, Liverpool, up to the 15th inst., had taken for consumption 160,000 boxes of meat, and had on hand less than 45,000, or in round numbers one-fourth of her last six months' supply. The Continent of Europe, Germany especially, is even more poorly supplied. Both of them must soon be purchasers of meats in America, and as there are no box meats in Boston, New York, Cincinnati, Louisville, nor St. Louis, and less than the usual quantity at Chicago and Milwaukee, and summer hogs are at a price which precludes the possibility of making them, save at a material advance, the natural inference is, that the European demand must run upon D. S. meats, and appreciate them, to the sympathetic advantage of other articles. That the European demand will be large, is inferable from the fact that notwithstanding her extraordinary import, she is now taking from New York fully 5,000,000 pounds per week, and other but smaller shipments from Portland, Boston, Baltimore and New Orleans, with the hope, doubtless, of supplying as quietly as she can, the 200,000 boxes of which she is evidently short. New York and New England are short in meats, and to the extent of 100,000 brls in pork. Chicago, Milwaukee, Louisville and St. Louis are short, and in the item of lard, dried salted meats and bacon are in deficient supply. The whole West has rarely, if ever, been so cleanly drained, Cincinnati and its immediate tributaries only excepted, whilst there is assurance of an increased demand from the South, from Canada, the Lakes and California.

Flour was in good shipping demand, and stronger in sympathy with the advance in wheat, and in consequence light stocks. The market was active to the extent of the offerings, but many lots were held off for an advance. Sales were reported of 75 brls white winter extra at $10.50; 60 brls do at $8.75; 50 brls do at $7.25; 100 brls spring extras at $7.50; 300 brls do at $7.25; 200 brls do at $7.15; 100 brls do at $7.00; 300 brls do at $6.85; 100 brls do at $6.75; 300 brls do at $6.50; 100 brls do on private terms; 60 brls spring superfines at $5.00. Total, 1,745 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $17.50 on track.

Wheat was more active and averaged 1½@2c higher, being in good demand at the advance. The market was early stiffened by the bad weather of yesterday, the threatening clouds of this morning, and the absence of wheat from the inspector's report for the day, though the receipts of the grain were more liberal than heretofore. New York was subsequently reported 1c higher, with an active demand, and this increased the inquiry here, especially for June, which was most wanted all through the session. Cash wheat was quiet, but shared in the general strength, though irregular; there is very little offering, and parties buying to ship sometimes find it difficult to fill their orders. The holders of the wheat might all be English Tories—they are so conservative. Seller May opened at $1.28½, improved to $1.28¾, fell back ½, and advanced to $1.30¼ at the close, on receipt of latest advices quoting a further rise in New York and higher prices in Liverpool. Seller the month or cash No. 2 spring sold at $1.28@1.29; seller June at $1.30@1.32¼, and seller July at $1.30@1.32¼, all closing at the outside. No. 1 spring was nominal at $1.38@1.40, and No. 3 do at $1.23@1.24. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 2 spring at $1.29; 5,000 bu do at $1.28½; 25,000 bu do at $1.28⅜; 15,000 bu do at $1.28¼; 51,400 bu do at $1.28; 10,000 bu do at $1.28¾; 20,000 bu do at $1.28⅝; 15,000 bu do at $1.28; 400 bu rejected at $1.11; 400 bu by sample at $1.38. Total, 143,800 bu.

Corn was more active, and averaged ½@¾c higher than on Saturday, which was imputed to bad weather here, and greater firmness in New York. The real cause was, however, the fact that some of our heaviest holders of corn were buying largely for the future, which worked the short interest up to a pitch of lively nervousness, and caused them to fill in. The receipts of corn were larger, but were freely taken for May delivery. Regular No 2 corn opened at 41½c, and advanced to 42c at the close. Seller May sold at 42¼@42⅝c; seller May and June at 42½@42⅝c; seller June at 43@43⅝c; seller July at 44½@45c; and seller August at 46@46½c; all closing firm at the outside, in sympathy with wheat; New York being also reported higher. Cash sales were reported of 20,000 bu No. 2 at 42c; 40,000 bu do at 41¾c; 10,000 bu do at 41½c; 6,200 bu fresh receipts do at 42½c; 2,800 bu do at 42¼c; 3,200 bu do at 42⅛c; 2,000 bu do at 42c; 5,000 bu yellow (to arrive) at 43c; 3,200 bu on track at 42c; 400 bu do at 41½c; 1,600 bu rejected at 40½c, and 1,600 bu do at 40¼c, both on track. Total, 96,000 bu.

Oats were very quiet, but a shade firmer, in sympathy with wheat and corn, though the demand was almost entirely confined to the local feed dealers. Oats did not seem to be much wanted. Seller the month was quoted at 33¼@33½c; seller May sold at 34⅛@34⅜c; and seller June at 35@35⅛c. Cash sales were limited to 1,800 bu fresh receipts at 34c; 3,600 bu regular at 33⅜c; 9,000 bu do at 33½c; 600 bu rejected at 31½c. Total, 14,400 bu.

Rye was quiet, but averaged 1c higher, there being several buyers and very light offerings. Sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 2 (in car lots) at 77c; 5,000 bu do at 75½c; and 5,000 bu do at 75c. Total, 12,400 bu. Other grades are practically out of the market.

Barley was quiet, but 1c higher, under a good demand, and in sympathy with corn, while little was offered. Sales were reported of 400 bu No 2 at 58c; 800 bu do at 57½c; 400 bu do at 68c; 400 bu do at 65c. Total, 2,000 bu. Seller May was nominal at 55@57c.

The market for metals and tinners' stock was fairly active, and quotations were nominally the same as on Saturday. The stocks of tin plate and copper are small. Iron and steel met with a fair inquiry, and for the former prices tend to a higher range. The movement in the market for building material was active, and a very firm feeling prevailed. There are no new features to note in connection with the nail market. Trade continues active, the demand being large from all quarters, and, as the stocks are not heavy, dealers experience no difficulty in obtaining $5.75 rates. In the wool market there is very little doing, and the tendency of prices is to a lower range. The stocks are badly broken up. Cooperage was in meagre inquiry, but firm. The lumber market was a shade more active, and holders were more steady in their views at Saturday's quotations.

A letter from Liverpool, dated April 6, says: "The stocks taken on the 31st of March show a reduction of over 100,000 quarters wheat since the beginning of the year, which, with the imports, gives a delivery from this port of 45,000 quarters of wheat per week."

This is equivalent to a drain of four and a half million bu per three months from one market alone to supply the consumptive demand of the British Islands.

The great contest ever raging between the bulls and the bears has at last found its way into statistics. The provision operators of Cincinnati were not satisfied with the compilation of the packing returns by the editor of the *Price Current*, and employed the Secretary of the Merchants' Exchange in that city to get up a new statement which should be accepted as authoritative. We give the footings below, from which it would appear that they have succeeded in cutting down the figures by some 86,000 head. We say "cutting down," because the return of 1,202,000 head for Chicago is a long way below the total of 1,217,000 head, which was our legitimate season's work, after deducting 12,000 head for the packing of October. This is the lowest total (1,217,250) made by the two rival parties who collected the returns from our packers last month. If the returns from other places have been pruned as judiciously as ours, there can be no doubt as to the accuracy of the grand total.

The following are the figures as given in the new report, for the principal packing points in the West:

	1871-2.	1870-1.
Chicago	1,201,926	870,280
Cincinnati	630,301	481,560
St. Louis	419,032	368,500
Milwaukee	213,118	240,344
Louisville	209,512	242,135
Indianapolis	161,637	105,000
Des Moines	45,555	11,899
Dubuque	43,000	26,000
Peoria	94,664	48,000
St. Joseph	118,165	74,260
Kansas City	83,000	36,200

The following are the footings by States:

	1870-71.	1871-72.
Ohio	698,527	842,758
Indiana	433,051	551,745
Illinois	1,183,136	1,607,718
Kentucky	289,445	342,522
Tennessee	35,800	37,517
Missouri	465,033	693,544
Iowa	165,181	270,806
Kansas	27,931	40,518
Nebraska	4,548	3,757
Wisconsin	250,044	327,618
Minnesota	14,000	21,000
West Virginia	9,500	6,500
Pittsburgh, Pa	11,018	5,300
Detroit, Mich	32,506	28,000
Atlanta, Ga	3,690	3,100
Totals	3,623,404	4,782,403

From the above it appears there have been packed in the entire West, not including the October packing, during the winter season of

1870-71	3,623,404 hogs
1871-72	4,782,403 hogs
Increase	1,158,999

The aggregate net weight, secured by making the usual abatement of 20 per cent from the gross weight, will be as follows:

1870-71	826,495,135 lbs.
1871-72	1,019,704,164 lbs.

The following is the estimated meat product:

Green sides, 1870-71	330,598,454 lbs.
Green sides, 1871-72	431,881,906 lbs.
Green shoulders, 1870-71	132,239,262 lbs.
Green shoulders, 1871-72	172,752,762 lbs.
Green hams, 1870-71	115,709,468 lbs.
Green hams, 1871-72	151,158,667 lbs.
Total green sides, shoulders, and hams:	
1870-71	578,547,294 lbs.
1871-72	755,793,334 lbs.
Increase	177,246,040 lbs.

The average yield of lard is given at 13.674 per cent for the entire West. The total cost of the hogs for the respective seasons was as follows:

1870-71	$65,518,123
1871-72	55,918,711

From this it appears that, notwithstanding the extraordinary increase in the number of hogs, the amount of money actually required to purchase them was $9,599,412 less in the late season than during the preceding one.

The average price paid per hundred pounds gross was as follows:

1870-71	$6.34.177
1871-72	4.13.585
Decrease	$2.20.592

The New York *Produce Exchange Circular* of last week contains the following:

There were on the 6th inst. in transit for the United States, exclusive of steamer shipments from America, and sail and steamer shipments from Baltic ports: 112 cargoes of wheat, and 23 cargoes of corn, against 117 cargoes of wheat, and 19 cargoes of corn, at the corresponding date in 1871, and against 124 cargoes of wheat and 19 cargoes of corn, at the corresponding date in 1870.

The farmers' deliveries of home-grown wheat in the 150 towns in England and Wales for the week ending March 30, 1872, were 49,931 qrs, at an average price of 54-3 per qr., against 77,640 qrs for the corresponding week in 1871, at an average price of 58-9 per qr., and against an average of the deliveries for the corresponding weeks of the last five years of 55,261 qrs. at an average price of 54-2 per qr.

The imports of foreign breadstuffs into the United Kingdom for the week ending March 30, 1872, were: Flour, 55,580 cwts; wheat, 383,979 cwts; corn, 357,367 cwts; oats, 135,035 cwts; barley, 289,264 cwts; rye, nil; peas, 10,042 cwts; beans, 24,149 cwts. Total grain, 1,408,778 cwts; and for the five weeks ending March 30, were: Flour, 220,794 cwts; wheat, 2,450,688 cwts; corn, 1,381,092 cwts; oats, 702,545 cwts; barley, 1,404,110 cwts; peas, 58,425 cwts; beans, 261,245 cwts.

The fine sorts of wheat in English markets are scarce, and values have been well sustained, while inferior qualities are abundant, and with milder temperature following a wintry one there, and all feeding stuffs have been cheaper.

The exporting ports of Southeastern Europe are all re-opened to navigation, but the higher level of prices there, including the Danubian district, prevents shipments, and the usual active exports of cereals is wanting. The stock of wheat at Odessa is still large, but being mostly inferior and out of condition, unsuitable for a long voyage, with the markets of Marseilles, London and Liverpool in full stock of similar grades at drooping prices, export ventures are not promising for this grade of wheat. With careful selection, some of it may be taken by steamers.

The stocks of grain in the ports of the Azov are small, owing to the deficient harvest in that region of country last year, and as yet the preparations for shipments of grain have been limited. A steamer recently arrived at Taganrog took tallow instead of grain, and another that was shortly to arrive was to take rape seed. Last year, on the re-opening of navigation, a London shipping firm had chartered sixty ships to load with grain in Azov ports, and this year only four ships have been chartered by the same firm for grain. The charters by other firms have been in like proportion. The exports of wheat from the ports of the Azov Sea for the year ending Dec. 31, 1871, were 3,553,127 quarters, equal to 28,417,016 bu, against about 2,742,897 qrs. in 1870; 2,946,568 qrs. in 1869, and 3,161,679 qrs. in 1868. If the wheat harvest in that region in 1871 was so much deficient as to cut off supplies altogether, or, if only one-half the usual exports shall be made, the legitimate effect on values will result. Egypt had a larger surplus of wheat from the crop of 1871 than for some years previous, and supplies from that country will be augmented, but will not compensate for the probable diminished shipments from the Azov.

Navigation at Odessa was opened about the 15th of March, after having been closed for a month. The clearances from Odessa for the United Kingdom during February and March, including the latest advices of those in the latter month, were 18 cargoes of wheat. The Danube was opened for navigation about the middle of March.

It has been estimated that the wheat crop of 1871 in the United Kingdom was 2,000,000 quarters or 16,000,000 bushels, and 3,000,000 quarters or 24,000,000 bushels less than the wheat crop of 1870.

Good wheat at Odessa is scarce, and as yet supplies from the interior, in consequence of the bad condition of the roads from the growers to the railway stations, have been nil. It has been said that it will be some time before supplies from the interior can reach Odessa. The stock of inferior quality of wheat or out of merchantable condition, in Odessa is quite large.

The stock of good wheat in Marseilles is stated to be 262,344 quarters or 1,818,752 bushels, while the remaining stock of nearly 3,000,000 bushels is comparatively unsalable.

The weather throughout Northern Europe was unusually mild the first half of March and cold the last half, and a cold May and June is prognosticated.

The consumption of breadstuffs in the United Kingdom by the industrial classes that have plenty of work at remunerative wages, owing to the scarcity and dearness of flesh meat, and the limited supply of green vegetables, has been augmented. Speculation, owing to the large stocks of foreign grain in granary, and the heavy losses that have resulted from the declining prices, and other more inviting and profitable channels of investment, has been dormant.

It was reported that about 10,000 brls of American flour had been reshipped from Havre to English markets, which, with continued unfavorable accounts of the French market and the more favorable weather during the last days of March and the beginning of April, had a depressing influence on values. Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, and Paris markets were in a state of calm, while in other French markets there was a somewhat firmer tone to wheat, with limited operations.

The grain supplies from Lower Hungary had commenced to arrive at Pesth on the 23d ult., but up to that time consisted of cargoes despatched last autumn, and overtaken on their way by winter. Of spring shipments, few cargoes had then arrived, and from the then appearances, are not in the future likely to become numerous. The scarcity of maize was particularly notable.

At Rotterdam the demand for consumption inland and in the Rhenish Provinces had, at the latest mail advices, been limited, and, under the influence of heavy stocks, no important improvement in value was expected till these are reduced by actual consumption.

Snow fell in Denmark during the last days of March to the depth of several feet, impeding all traffic for two or three days.

STOCKS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN IN LONDON.

	1872. Apr. 1.	1872. Mar. 1.	1872. Feb. 1.	1872. Jan. 1.	1871. Apr. 1.
Flour, cwts	396,000	351,000	380,000	387,000	337,000
Wheat, qrs	379,876	410,513	460,629	483,823	292,707
Corn, qrs	51,182	37,630	34,012	16,602	7,030
Oats, qrs	359,782	388,886	422,330	464,094	274,974
Barley, qrs	70,788	57,259	44,785	52,977	41,941
Rye, qrs	184	1,190	2,308	2,674	2,390
Peas, qrs	5,684	7,165	9,377	5,575	7,090
Beans, qrs	9,135	5,646	5,585	6,598	5,686
Buckwheat, qrs	488	788	...	688	...
Total qrs	877,247	906,288	980,012	1,031,502	471,318

The visible supply of grain, including stocks in store at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, frozen in on the New York canals, and in transit by rail April 13, 1872:

In store at	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York	1,703,494	424,348	1,277,674	150,097
Albany	4,000	11,000	115,000	55,000
Buffalo, April 6	369,443	124,200	279,839	56,069
*Chicago	1,474,283	6,312,066	465,228	335,659
Milwaukee	1,722,000	736,901	297,316	99,929
*Duluth	...	...	...	...
Toledo, April 6	406,850	1,607,961	379,221	24,548
Detroit, April 6	292,331	73,136	178,541	7,882
*Oswego	200,000	75,000	100,000	154,000
St. Louis	162,925	460,550	194,054	3,108
Boston	9,169	85,805	99,408	17,072
Toronto, April 1	355,953	2,250	58,290	64,190
Montreal, April 1	165,400	145,282	58,678	10,000
*Philadelphia	140,000	105,000	110,000	10,000
*Baltimore	40,000	...	35,000	1,600
†Amount afloat on N. Y. Canals	1,118,208	1,033,212	653,075	399,064
Rail shipments for week	144,225	648,341	291,498	42,744
Total	8,344,218	11,215,408	4,590,720	1,432,211
Total April 6, '72	9,232,368	11,255,813	5,218,896	1,580,166
Total March 30, '72	8,915,100	10,699,149	5,148,174	1,521,176
Total March 23, '72	9,273,110	11,422,247	5,571,080	1,517,935
Total March 16, '72	9,460,636	11,976,884	5,676,908	1,794,932
Total March 9, '72	9,671,940	15,508,344	5,834,753	2,003,567
Total March 2, '72	9,673,211	11,236,536	5,911,184	2,127,393
Total April 15, '71	7,439,221	3,450,053	1,936,034	537,647

*Estimated. Chicago includes amount afloat.

†Of the amount frozen in on New York canals last fall, probably some portion has been disposed of during the winter, but how much is not known.

The foreign exports of provisions from New York for the week ending April 16, 1872, and the distribution of the same were as follows:

To	*Pork, brls.*	*Beef, pkgs.*	*Lard, lbs.*	*Bacon, lbs.*	*Tallow, lbs.*
Liverpool	400	125	1,488,624	1,279,805	165,879
London	786	155	23,724	237,530	...
Glasgow	...	100	150,000	592,000	...
Antwerp	...	...	270,718	571,548	...
Bremen	5	105	...	1,076,290	...
Hamburg	...	40	278,144	278,674	106,060
Stettin	...	...	325,637	...	19,000
Marseilles	...	...	358,342	19,288	461,198
W. Indies	486	125	199,306	140,281	848
B. Guiana	109	28	...	7,600	...
N. Grenada	...	...	4,023	210	...
Brazil	...	...	...	1,500	...
Mexico	...	5	54,688	1,100	...
Arg. Republic	...	...	33,480	...	...
China	...	100	...	...	...
Total	1,411	1,186	3,281,694	3,394,804	909,182
W'k Apr. 9, '72	4,764	1,863	5,927,597	6,114,206	1,186,880
W'k Apr. 2, '72	6,401	1,606	5,013,722	5,612,907	825,223
W'k Mar. 27, '72	3,371	2,970	3,999,687	6,829,259	696,918
W'k Mar. 20, '72	2,151	1,186	3,690,371	4,998,741	830,606
W'k Mar. 13, '72	3,288	2,860	5,784,364	8,102,906	1,407,174

And 56,043 lbs of butter; 97,100 lbs of grease.

And from Nov. 1 to April 16, inclusive, for three years:

	1871-72.	1870-71.	1869-70.
Pork, brls	77,051	75,649	38,145
Beef, pkgs	53,468	103,668	40,025
Lard, lbs	98,655,342	41,315,363	15,769,048
Bacon, lbs	130,180,216	38,038,238	21,451,735
Butter, lbs	2,399,809	1,597,372	659,847
Cheese, lbs	7,405,522	14,333,756	8,987,489
Tallow, lbs	26,224,738	10,052,495	12,622,105

Felt & Drake, of New York, write as follows under date of April 20, 1872:

The exports of breadstuffs to Europe for the week ending last night are as follows:

Total shipments of wheat to Europe, 53,504 bu, (29,746 bu less than last week); Liverpool, 38,542 bu; Glasgow, 14,962 bu.

Total shipments of corn, 92,303 bu, (10,150 bu less than last week); Liverpool, 55,284 bu; Hamburg, 18,700 bu; Glasgow, 27,319 bu.

LATEST.

In the afternoon the grain markets were firmer, wheat and corn being excited, and more active at the call than on any day since that order of business was instituted. Wheat advanced fully ½c, and corn ⅛c. Oats were a shade higher. Provisions slow and unchanged. The following were the sales at the call: 15,000 bu wheat, seller May, at $1.30⅛; 40,000 bu do at $1.30¼; 20,000 bu do at $1.30⅜; 5,000 bu do, seller June, at $1.32¼; 25,000 bu do at $1.33; 15,000 bu do at $1.33⅛; 55,000 bu do at $1.33¼; 15,000 bu do, seller the year, at $1.19; 5,000 bu do at $1.19¼; 80,000 bu corn, seller May, at 42⅝c; 15,000 bu do, winter receipts, at 42¼c; 5,000 bu do seller June, at 44⅛c; 40,000 bu do at 44¼c; 25,000 bu do, seller July, at 45½c; 35,000 bu do at 45⅝c.

The following were the closing prices on the call, at 3:30 o'clock:

	Bid.	*Asked.*
Mess pork, cash or sell'r the m'th	...	...
Mess pork, seller May	12.05	12.12½
Mess pork, seller June	12.27½	12.32½
Mess pork, seller July	12.50	12.60
Mess pork, seller August	12.60	...
Lard, cash	8.60	8.65
Lard, seller May	8.55	8.60
Lard, seller June	8.70	8.75
Lard, seller July	8.75	...
Wheat, cash, or seller the month	1.29½	1.30
Wheat, seller May	1.30¼	1.30½
Wheat, seller June	1.33	1.33⅛
Wheat, July	1.33	1.34
Wheat, seller the year	1.19¼	1.19½
Corn, cash	42	42½
Corn, seller May	42½	42⅝
Corn, seller May and June	42¼	...
Corn, seller June	44	44¼
Corn, seller July	45½	45⅝
Corn, seller August	46	47
Oats, cash	33	...
Oats, seller May	34	34¼
Oats, seller June	35	35⅛

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, April 22.

BUTTER—The receipts during the past few days have been rather light, and with a fair demand and cool weather, the market rules firmer for nearly all descriptions. A few days of warm weather, however, would cause a very marked decline in roll butter. We quote: Strictly choice dairy, packed, 27@30c; choice roll, 21@23c; common to fair do, 14@18c; fair to choice tub and firkin, 16@22c; inferior to common grades, 7@14c.

BAGGING—Prices were again steady and firm. The demand was good at the annexed quotations: Stark, 39c; Grahampton, 37½c; Philadelphia, 37c; Ludlow, 32c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 35c; Royal River, 35c; burlaps, bags, 21@22½c; gunnies, single, 19½@20½c; do double, 28½c; wool sacks, 70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Trade to-day was active, and the prevailing feeling was one of firmness. We quote: Stucco, $2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $2.00@2.25; marble dust, $3.50; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, ⅌ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, ⅌ bu, 35@40c; fire brick, ⅌ 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick, $14.00@16.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ⅌ brl.

BEANS—We continue to quote prices as follows: $1.50@1.75 for common, $2.00@2.40 for fair to choice medium, and $2.25@2.50 for navy.

BROOM CORN—The inquiry for broom corn was more active, and prices were firm at the following range: Common, $70.00@80.00 per ton; fair to prime, green stock, $100.00@120.00 per ton; hurl, $140.00@160.00, and brush, $100.00@160.00.

CHEESE—Remains firm as previously quoted. The demand is not particularly active, but dealers are making no effort to increase sales, as at the present rate of consumption the supply will be wholly exhausted before prime new cheese can be placed. Prices range as follows: New York factory, genuine, 20@21c; Western factory, 15@18c; Ohio factory, 18@19c.

COAL—The market is unsettled, and prices are tending lower. There is a small demand at the annexed quotations: Lehigh, prepared, $13.00; Lehigh, lump, $12.00; Lackawanna, $13.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50@9.00; Indiana, $8.00; Hocking Valley, $7.50@8.00; Blossburg, $11.00; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington $6.00.

COOPERAGE—This market was quiet, yet we are unable to note any changes in our price list. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.40; lard tierces, $1.50@1.60; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.00; flour barrels, 45@50c. Staves and headings, $17.50@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour headings, 8@9c per set. Flour hoop poles, $12.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $28.00@30.00 per m; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@28.00 per m.

EGGS—The demand was meagre at 13½@13c per doz. The supply was ample.

FISH—No quotable change was reported in the prices of fish, though in white fish and trout there are indications of an early advance. The following quotations are furnished: No. 1 white fish, $6.25@6.50; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.75@10.00; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7.75@8.00; No. 2 mackerel, $6.75@7.00; No. 1 shore kits, $1.90@2.00; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.10@1.20; bank cod, $5.75@6.00; George's cod, $6.75@7.00; box herring, No. 1, 35@40c; box sealed, 40@45c; California salmon, half brl, $10.00@10.50.

FRUITS—A liberal movement was witnessed in both foreign and domestic fruits, and the market was firm for everything in the list. We repeat our quotations: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 10@11c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 10@12½c; French, do, 14@16c; raisins, new, $3.00@3.15; blackberries, 15@15½c; raspberries, 37@38c; pitted cherries, 38@39c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 8@9½c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 10@10½c; apples, new Southern, 8½@9c; do new Western, 9@9½c; do new Michigan, 10½@11c.

GREEN FRUITS—The demand was generally active and the following prices were firmly adhered to: Apples, from store, $5.50@6.00; cranberries, $9.00@11.50 for wild, and $13.00@14.00 for cultivated; lemons, $5.50@6.00; oranges, Messini, ⅌ box, $6.25@6.50; do Palermo, $5.50@5.75.

GROCERIES—There were no new features to note in the market for goods coming under this head. A steadily active movement is witnessed, and with full stocks in store, a firm, healthy tone pervades the market. There was no quotable change in prices to-day, though sugars were stronger, owing to a slight advance East. The following are the current rates:

COFFEES—Choice Rio, at 23½@24c; prime do at 22½@23c; good at 22@22½c; Singapore at 24@24½c; Costa Rica at 24½@24¾c; Maracaibo at 23@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19@19½c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Rangoon at 7½@8c; Carolina at 9½@9¾c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars at 12½@13c; A, standard, at 11½@12c; A. No. 2, at 11¼@11½c; B at 11⅛@11¼c; XC, at 11½@11¾c; C, at 11¼@11½c; choice brown, at 10½@11c; fair do, at 9½@10c; New Orleans do, at 9½@10½c; molasses do, at 8½@9¾c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, at $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, at 80@85c; common molasses, at 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, at 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, at 40@60c; extra, at 60@65c; New Orleans, at 55@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, at 13½@14½c; cloves, at 19@20c; cassia, at 40@42c; pepper, at 22@23c; nutmegs, at $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, at 6¼@6½c; standard, at 6¼@6½c; German mottled, at 7¼@7¾c; White Lilly, at 7@7½c; White Rose, at 6¼@7c; brown Windsor, at 4¼@4½c; palm at 4@4¼c.

STARCH—Gloss, at 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, at 6½@7c; common, at 5@5½c.

HAY—Pressed timothy is scarce, and, with a fair and increasing demand to meet, holders are exceedingly firm in their views. For prairie hay there is only a light inquiry, and the quoted prices are barely sustained. The following are the wholesale prices paid by dealers: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $15.00@16.50; do loose pressed, $14.50@15.50; prairie, pressed, $10.00@10.50. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $14.00@15.00; prairie, loose, $11.00@12.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—This market underwent no visible change. The demand was of a liberal character, and former rates were readily obtained. We quote: Green city butcher's, 8½c; green salted, cured, light, 11½c; do heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@11c; green, 14c; green calf, 17½c; green city veal kip, prime, 15c; do calf, 16c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; grubby, &c, scoured, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—The inquiry was active and quotations were firm, as follows:

Horse-shoe iron	5 @ 5 3-10	rates
Bar iron	5 @ 5 2-10	rates
Heavy band	5 6-10 @ 5 3-10	rates
Light band	6 @ 6 3-10	rates
Hoop	6 3-10 @ 6 6-10	rates
Oval	5 6-10 @ 5 9-10	rates
Round and square	5 @ 5 2-10	rates
Half oval and half round	4 9-10 @ 5 2-10	rates
Russian iron, perfect	20	
Russia, No 1 stained	18	
Sheet iron	6¾	rates
Norway nail rods	8½ @ 9	rates
German plow steel	10½ @ 13	rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½ @ 12½	rates
Spring and tire steel	10 @ 12	rates

LEATHER—Remains steady and firm at the prices given below:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ .37 @ .40
Country harness	.35 @ .37
Line city, ⅌ lb	.40 @ .43
Kip	.90 @ 1.00
Kip, veals	1.00 @ 1.10
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	.26 @ .29
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	.25 @ .27
Country upper, No. 1	.25 @ .26
Collar, ⅌ ft	.21 @ .23
Calf, city	1.20 @ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10 @ 1.25
Rough upper, 11 to 12 lbs	.35 @ .37
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	.32 @ .35
Rough upper, damaged	.28 @ .30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	.34 @ .36
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	.31 @ .33
"B A" sole	.31 @ .32

OAK.

Calf	$1.25 @ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	.80 @ 1.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	.75 @ .85
Harness	.40 @ .45
French calf, Jodot	63.00 @ 85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00 @ 80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.90 @ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.80 @ 2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.50 @ 2.00
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00 @ 1.60

METALS AND TIN PLATE—The general demand continues moderately active, and prices rule firm at the recent advance.

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16.50; do, 12x12, $17.00; do, 14x20, $17.50; do roofing, IC, $16.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 50c; small, 51c; bar, 52c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 53c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 48c; tin'd copper, 47c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount, fence wire, 7½c per lb; bdls, 7½c net.

NAILS—Met with a large demand at $5.75 rates: 10d to 60d, per keg, $5.75; 8d, per keg, $6.00; 6d, per keg, $6.25; 4d, per keg, $6.50; 3d, per keg, $7.25; fine 3d, per keg, $9.50; fine 2d, per keg, $9.00; clinch, $6.75.

NAVAL STORES—The market was active at unchanged rates:

Manilla ropes, ⅌ lb	$ 19 @ 20
Sisal ropes, ⅌ lb	17 @ 18
Hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb	22 @ 28
Marline, ⅌ lb	@ 23
Tarred rope, ⅌ lb	@ 18
Oakum, ⅌ bale	5.00 @ 6.50
Pitch, ⅌ brl	7.00 @ 7.50
Tar, ⅌ brl	5.50 @ 6.00

OILS—There was a good trade doing in this class of goods, both the local and the interior demands being of a liberal character. Prices were generally firm. We quote: Carbon, 23½c; extra winter lard oil, 80c; No. 1, 73c; No. 2, 63c; linseed, raw, 95c; do, boiled, $1.00; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neats' foot oil, 90c@$1.00; do, strictly poor, $1.30; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, 81@82c.

POULTRY—We give the following as the prices now ruling: Chickens, dressed, per dozen, $4.00@5.00; turkeys, do, ⅌ lb, 18c; mallard ducks, $2.25@2.50 per dozen; small do, $1.25; pigeons, 85c@$1.25 per dozen; live chickens, $4.00@4.50 per dozen.

POTATOES—The market was active, and dealers were asking and receiving the annexed prices: 60@85c for good Western, and 95c@$1.00 for good, straight Ohio peachblows.

SEEDS—Following are the quotations now current: Clover at $5.25@5.35 for common to prime, and $6.00@6.50 for mammoth. Millet at $1.10@1.20, and Hungarian at $1.00@1.25. Timothy at $2.35@2.50 for fair to good; $2.60@2.75 for prime to choice.

SALT—A good demand existed for fine salt, and quotations were well sustained: Saginaw, fine, $2.05; Onondaga, fine, $2.05; coarse, $2.15; Diamond C, $2.40 per brl; Ashton dairy, $5.00 per bag.

TEAS—Prices were quoted firm, with something of an advancing tendency. The stocks are fair, but the demand is liberal and increasing, and dealers are realizing full prices. We repeat our list as follows: Young hyson, common to fair, 58@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.35; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.10; common imperial, 75@80c; good to choice, 90c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 75@95c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 95c@$1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—The tobacco market is firm, under a steady, fair demand, at the following prices:

CHEWING—Extra, 95c@$1.00; choice, 85@90c; common, 65@70c; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural, leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black, sound, 55@65c.

WOOD—The wood trade is improving, but under liberal receipts prices are easier. We quote: Beech, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $8.00@8.50 delivered.

WOOL—Dealers continue to report a small demand, but quotations remain firm, as follows:

Washed, fine, in good condition	60@64c
Washed, medium, in good condition	62@68c
Washed, coarse	58@60c
Unwashed, fine	34@42c
Unwashed, medium	40@50c
Unwashed coarse	42@48c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75@85c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	63@73c

Dingy and poorly-washed wool, 2@10c less; burry and cotted wool, 3@15c less.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, April 22.

CATTLE—Received since Saturday, 3,726. If, from the condition of the cattle market to-day, we are to judge of its course during the remainder of the week, certainly the prospects, so far as Western drovers are concerned, are most unfavorable. In addition to the large receipts, advices from the East were all discouraging, New York, Albany, Pittsburgh, and Buffalo being quoted dull and from ¼c to ½c lower, so that buyers, though out in liberal numbers, could not be induced to invest to any considerable extent except at materially lower prices than prevailed at the close of last week. Holders were generally willing to shade prices 10@15c per 100 lbs, but this did not meet the views of buyers, and, consequently, there was little trading. The stock offered for sale was good, the arrivals embracing several droves that were in every way first-class. Shippers, feeders, and local butchers took a few car-loads each, but the major portion remains in the pens unsold. The market closed dull and weak.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,300 lbs and upward	$6.60@6.85
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	6.00@6.25
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.50@5.75
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.00@5.25
Medium Grades—Medium steers and good cows, for city slaughter, averaging 900 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@5.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@4.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.75@3.25

HOGS—Received since Saturday, 5,144. The hog market was moderately active, and without important change in values; the change, if any there was being in favor of buyers. The inquiry was chiefly for light, smooth, even lots for the New York market. Other descriptions were more or less neglected and ruled easier. Sales were reported at $4.15@4.40 for thin, coarse, mixed lots, to choice fat, even droves. The market closed quiet at $4.15@4.25 for inferior to common; at $4.30@4.35 for medium to good grades, and at $4.40@4.45 for choice.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
68	172	$4.25	139	198	$4.25	88	207	$4.25
36	202	4.25	242	216	4.30	95	156	4.10
44	202	4.25	34	268	4.35	56	221	4.25
128	179	4.25	37	201	4.25	45	200	4.20
129	207	4.30	64	190	4.30	51	200	4.25
67	190	4.25	60	212	4.25	107	218	4.25
70	193	4.20	51	213	4.35	31	279	4.30
59	219	4.25	61	234	4.20	139	289	4.25
69	200	4.25	58	242	4.35	56	202	4.30
33	221	4.25	69	213	4.25	176	230	4.27½
86	198	4.25	35	229	4.25	126	193	4.25
68	200	4.25	39	298	4.35	69	180	4.15
32	188	4.20	38	209	4.35	56	180	4.20
34	249	4.15	48	291	4.10	58	215	4.25
57	257	4.35	66	202	4.25			

SHEEP—Only 237 head have arrived since Saturday, and the market is altogether nominal at $5.75@6.25 for common, at $6.50@6.75 for medium, and at $7.00@8.00 for good to choice.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, April 22.

CARGOES—The demand was active, and quotations ruled firm and unchanged. At the close only three cargoes remained over. We note the following sales:

Cargo schr Jessie Phillips, from Manistee, 150 m ft joist and scantling, at $17.00. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Sinai, from Ludington, 117 m ft boards (green) at $17.25. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Boaz, from Muskegon, 83 m ft boards 48 m ft strips, at $17.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo of scow Milton, from White Lake, 110 m ft common mixed at $16.50; and 25 m lath at $3.50. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo of schr Belle, from Grand Haven, 110 m ft coarse boards, at $17.25. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo of schr Julia Smith, from Clay Banks, 110 m A shingles at $3.10. Sold by Blanchard Borland & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

The inquiry was good, and for the better grades quotations rule firm. The stocks are small. We quote:

First and second clear	$48.00@52.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	22.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00
Common flooring, dressed first	36.00@38.00
Common flooring, dressed second	29.00@30.00
Wagon box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	36.00@38.00
A stock boards	34.00@35.00
B stock boards	25.00@26.00
Common boards	19.00@20.00
Joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	18.00@20.00
Fencing	18.00@19.00
Joists and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	20.00@27.00
Pickets, square	16.00@18.00
Pickets, flat	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@25.00
Lath	4.00@4.50
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.75@2.50
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.50@4.00

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$30.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	20.00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	20.00@35.00
Black walnut (clear)	50.00@75.00
Hickory	25.00@50.00
Cherry	30.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

We quote the market firm at former quotations:

A or star shingles	$3.12½@3.37½
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@2.00

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, April 22, 11:15 a. m.—Flour, 26s 6d@27s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 11s 8d; spring, 10s 10d@11s 3d; white, 11s 9d@12s. Corn, 27s 9d. Pork, 49s. Lard, 41s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, April 22, 1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged.

LONDON, April 22, 5 p. m.—Consols' money, 92¾; account, 92⅞. Bonds, '62, 90; '65, 91¾; '67, 93⅛; 10-40s, 89½.

FRANKFORT, April 22.—Bonds, F 62, 96½.

PARIS, April 22.—Rentes, 55f 50c.

LIVERPOOL, April 22—Evening—Cotton dull; midling upland, 11½@11⅝d; Orleans, 11⅝@11¾d. Sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000 bales.

Breadstuffs firmer; California white wheat, 11s 10d@11s 4d; red spring, 11s@11s 6d; red winter, 11s 10d. Flour, 27s@27s 6d. Corn, 28s@28s 3d. Cheese, 68s. Cumberland middles, 29s 6d. Short ribs, 33s 3d.

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N.Y., April 20.—The spring trade begins to open and Market Square presents a more lively appearance than it has for some time past. The delivery this week has been about 250 boxes of farm dairies, most of it lean, and of that peculiar elastic texture which refuses to break down plastic under the thumb and finger. Of course the milk's "better half"—the cream—having taken an earlier departure to the city under the name of Butter, the temper of that left behind is easily explained. The prices for this kind of goods ranged from 11½ to 12½c according to quality. A good meaty, well-cured cheese, however, would have commanded at least two cents more money. A few factories were in market, but it is yet too early for any considerable transactions in this class of goods. Some of the lots were sent forward on commission, while those that were sold went at 12½@13½c, the latter price having been taken by the Eatonville.

Butter continues to come in freely, the range of prices being about the same as last week—from 30c to 33c. We hear of no fancy in the market.

The weather during the week has been mild and pleasant, and the snow is leaving the hills rapidly. The frost is not yet out of the ground, which, except on the top, is solid to a considerable depth. The season, so far, is remarkable for an almost entire absence of rain. F. H. W.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 22—Beeves—Total, 9,450 for the week, or the largest since last November. Total last week, 6,600; for to-day, 168 cars at Communipaw, 122 at Hundredth street, and 14 at Weehawken, making 4,800, against 4,260 last Monday. All have been sold at about the rates of this day week, but ½@¾c lower than in the strong market of Thursday. Some extra fine droves went at 13½@14c; fair to good, 12@13c; Texans, 11@12c; still fed bulls, 8½c, market averaging strong at 12½c. Weather unfavorable at the opening, but closed good. Best drove of 5 cars very extra Illinois, 10¼ cwt., 13½@14c; 4 cars, 7 cwt., 13½@14c; 12½ cars Illinois bulls, 4½c; 2 cars fat Texans, 1,280 lbs, 11½c, 58 lbs per cwt; 3 cars common Illinois, 6½ cwt, 11@11c; 7 cars stillers, 6 cwt, 11½c.

Sheep—Total receipts, 16,400, against 10,500 last week. Market slow and variable, some stock selling full up, others ½c lower, and many held over. Lambs scarce, and worth 17@20c. Sheared sheep sell at 7@8½c; one car extra Ohio, 114 lbs, fine wool sheep, worth 8@11½c; 3 cars fine, 97 lbs, 11½c; car, 90 lbs, 11c; car, 93 lbs, Illinois, 10c; car, 80 lbs, 9½c; car of Ohio sheared, 86 lbs, 8c; car of ordinary, 87 lbs, 7c; 4,860 sheep on sale to-day.

Hogs for the week, 32,200, against 22,100 last week. Receipts to-day, 87 cars. Market rather weak at 4½@5c for live, dressed selling at 5½@6c for heavy, and 6¼@6½c for medium to pigs.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The dry goods market is steady as a general thing, and leading jobbers are doing a good business for all staples. Prices are firmly sustained, and on some styles agents are disposed to demand higher rates, as follows: Washington prints advanced to 13½c for double pinks, 12½@13c for Dolly Varden's, 12½c for purples, greens, and robes, 12c for Swiss and rubies, 11½c for fancies, 12@11½c for shirtings. T G 24-inch scarlet flannels are advanced to 30c; do twilled scarlet ¾ width, 45c; do plain scarlet, 45c; for same width Ashland shirting flannels, 42½c; New York Mills bleached muslins, 22@22½c; Tuscarora XX and A do, 19c; Manville do, 21c; Pequot 5-4 bleached sheetings, 25c; 6-4 do, 35c; do 8-4 do, 45c; do 9-4 do, 50c; do 10-4 do, 55c. Printed percales, 17@23½c as to quality, and Dolly Vardens, best makes, 27½c; paper cambrics, standard makes, 14½@15c; latter for brown; Everett, 15½@16c for brown and bleached; do standard brown sheetings, 14½@15c; Bedford R. 12¼@10½c, and Smith's Axminster A carpets, $3.00@3.75.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—Beeves dull; sales, 2,100. Extra Pennsylvania and Western steers at 7¾@8c; fair to good, 6¼@7c; common, 5@6c per lb. Sheep in fair demand; sales, 14,000 common at 4@5c; good and choice, 8½@10½c per lb.

Hogs unchanged; sales 2,500 at $6.25@7.50 per cwt.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, April 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and held firmly; XX spring, $6.25@7.00. Wheat active and higher; No. 1, $1.38; No. 2, $1.29½. Oats in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 32½c. Corn scarce and firm; No. 2, 42c. Rye scarce and firm; No. 1, 73c. Barley dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $12.00. Lard, $8.40. Bulk shoulders, 4c; short ribs, 6c.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 22.—COTTON—Weak; middling uplands, 23¼c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; receipts, 12,000; superfine Western and State, $6.35@6.65; common to good extra, $6.90@7.25; good to choice, $7.15@8.10; white wheat Western extra, $8.15@9.25; extra Ohio, $7.15@8.90; extra St. Louis, $7.75@11.00. Rye flour steady; $4.30@5.00. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat higher; receipts, 11,000; Northwest Club, $1.57; prime winter red Western, $1.80; white Western, $2.00. Rye, active; Western, 90@92c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn, fair demand; receipts, 44,000; Western mixed, afloat, 72@73c; in store, 71½c; yellow, 73@73½c. Oats, firm; receipts, 18,000; Western, 50½@52c; Ohio, 52½@54c.

EGGS—Quiet; Western, 18½@19½c.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Sugar steady, fair to good refining, 8¾@8⅞c; Cuba, 8@9c. Molasses quiet; New Orleans, 55@65c. Rice firm, 8½@9c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 12¾@12¼c; refined, 23c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet, 62@63½c.

Stock of grain in warehouse:

Wheat	1,850,000
Corn	242,000
Oats	1,243,000
Rye	313,000
Barley	97,000

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; new mess, $13.35@13.37½; prime, $11.00; prime mess, $12.50@12.75. Beef unchanged. Cut meats firm; hams, 9¼@10c; shoulders, 5½@6c; middles firm; long clear, 7½c; short ribs, 7c. Lard steady; No. 1 to prime steam, 8⅝@9c; kettle, 9½c.

BUTTER—Dull; new, 32@34c.

CHEESE—Dull; 11@18c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, April 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and in fair demand generally, but trade light. Wheat—sales 4,100 bu No. 2 Milwaukee Club $1.45@1.46. Corn—sales, 3 cars at 59@60c on track; 3 cars at 60c in store; 2 cars at 60c. Oats—small sales at 46c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; [illegible]. Wheat advancing tendency; stock scarce; State and Western red, $1.85@1.90; white, $2.05@2.12. Rye firm, 90@92c. Corn steady, mixed Western, 67@68c. Oats steady, 56c.

WHISKEY—Dull, 88½c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active; amber Michigan, $1.98. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats steady; Western, 58@58c. Rye, 90@95c.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Mess pork, $13.50@13.75. Bulk shoulders, 4¾c; sides, 6¾c; clear rib, 6½@6¾c. Bacon—Shoulders 5½@5¾c; sides, 7¼@7½c; clear rib, 7⅝@7¾c. Sugar-cured hams, 13½@15c. Lard dull; 8¾@9c.

WHISKY—87½c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, April 22.—TOBACCO—Firm and active.

COTTON—Quiet; middling, 22¼c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; round lots, $7.60. Grain quiet; wheat, $1.75@1.85 for choice red and white. Corn, choice shelled, 67@69c. Oats, 45@50c. Rye, 95c@$1.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $12.25@12.50. Bacon, demand moderate on orders; round lots held as follows: Shoulders, 5½c; clear ribs, 6¾c; clear, 7½c; packed s. c. hams, 11@12c. Bulk meats in moderate demand; shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 6½c; clear, 6¾c, loose. Lard, 8¾@9c; kegs, 9¾@10c.

WHISKEY—Quiet and steady at 84c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, April 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and nominal; No. 1 red winter, $1.71; No. 2, $1.60. Corn quiet and firm, at 63c. Oats steady, at 43c.

PETROLEUM—Weak, at 20@20½c in car lots; 21@23c in trade lots.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, April 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and a shade lower; No 1 white Michigan, $1.78@1.79; amber Michigan, $1.70½. Corn firm; high mixed, 50c; low mixed, 49½; white, 51c. Oats steady; No. 1, 47½c; Michigan, 41c.

PROVISIONS—Pork held at $12.75. Lard, 8½c.

LAKE FREIGHTS—Charter to Oswego at 11½c on corn.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and higher; family, $7.75@8.00. Wheat in good demand; Red, $1.70@1.75. Corn firm, at 59c. Rye firm, at 91@93c. Oats steady, at 43@45c. Barley firm, at 65@80c.

OILS—Unchanged.

EGGS AND BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Dull and unsettled; no city offered, and other kind not wanted; sales at Louisville 12c cash. Lard quiet and held firmly; steam, 8½c; kettle, 8¾@9c. Bulkmeats quiet and held firmly; shoulders sold at 4½c, but mostly held at 4¾c; sides held at 6c. Bacon quiet and held firmly; shoulders, 5c; sides, 6¾c.

HOGS—Steady, at $4.25@4.50; receipts, 1,700.

WHISKEY—Steady, at 84c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour, quiet; unchanged. Wheat, dull; unchanged. Corn, better; No. 2, 42@42½c. Oats, firm; mixed on track, 37½c. Barley, firm; 75@80c. Rye, firm; No. 2, 80@82c.

WHISKEY—Steady; 83½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, quiet; 12c. Bacon, quiet; order lots city meat, 5c, 7c, and 7½c; country pork house shoulders, 4½c; do clear rib, 6½c. Lard, firm; 8½c.

HOGS—Quiet; 3¾@4½c.

CATTLE—Steady; 3¾@6½c.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED ... April 21.

Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, 100 brls flour, 22 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Sheboygan, 100 brls tallow, 7 bales hops, and sundries.
Prop City of Fremont, Milwaukee, 15 cds wood, and sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 60 m ft lumber, 10 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Schr Sinai, Ludington, 120 m ft pine lumber.
Schr G. R. Roberts, Manitowoc, 25 m ft oak lumber, 25 cds wood.
Schr Lumberman, Muskegon, 135 m ft lumber.
Schr Helen Blood, Alaska, 2 m railroad ties, 400 telegraph poles.
Schr Trader, Calumet, 18 yds sand.
Schr Hattie Earl, Saugatuck, 80 m ft lumber.
Schr Guide, St. Joseph, 39 m brick.
Schr Arrow, Grand Haven, 55 cds wood.
Schr Hamlet, Muskegon, 120 cds slabs.
Schr J. A. Holmes, Muskegon, 110 cds slabs.
Schr Beloit, White River, 92½ cds slabs.
Schr C. Hibbard, Centreville, 115 cds wood.
Schr Minot Mitchell, Muskegon, 120 cds slabs.
Schr Souvenir, Pentwater, 1,560 railroad ties and sundries.
Schr Peoria, Kewaunee, 4,150 railroad ties and sundries.
Schr W. H. Willard, Muskegon, 110 m ft lumber.
Schr Belle, Grand Haven, 100 m ft lumber.
Schr A. Plugger, Saugatuck, 80 m ft lumber.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Union Pier, 100 cords wood.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Saugatuck, 120 m ft lumber.
Schr J. Phillips, Manistee, 170 m ft lumber.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, 175 m ft lumber.
Schr Adriatic, Muskegon, 120 m ft lumber.
Schr Australia, Two Creeks, 3,500 ties.
Scow South Haven, South Haven, 100 cords wood.
Scow C. C. Busta, South Pier, 101½ cords beech wood.
Scow Mary Helen, White Lake, 40 m ft lumber, 300 m shingles.
Scow Evergreen, Saugatuck, 62 m ft lumber.
Scow Magdalena, South Haven, 55 cords wood.
Scow Hercules, Carrollton, 92 cords bark.
Scow Flora, Saugatuck, 30 m ft lumber, 10 m ft lath.
Scow Marian Hannahs, South Haven, 74 m ft lumber.

CLEARED ... April 21.

Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 300 green hides and sundries.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Saugatuck, light.
Schr P. Hayden, White Lake, light.
Schr Jessie Phillips, Manistee, light.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, light.
Schr Adriatic, Muskegon, light.
Schr Australia, Two Creeks, light.
Schr Mary Helen, White Lake, 75 brls flour and sundries.
Schr G. R. Roberts, White Lake, light.
Schr Lumberman, Muskegon, light.
Schr H. Blood, Two Creeks, light.
Schr Hattie Earl, Saugatuck, light.
Schr Trader, Calumet, light.
Schr Guide, St. Joseph, light.
Schr Jennie, Sheboygan, sundries.
Schr Arrow, Holland, light.
Schr Challenge, Muskegon, light.
Schr Hamlet, Muskegon, light.
Schr Beloit, White Lake, light.
Schr C. Hibbard, Pentwater, light.
Schr Minot Mitchell, White Lake, light.
Schr Peoria, Ludington, sundries.
Schr Condor, Sheboygan, sundries.
Schr Spy, Sheboygan, 2,200 bu barley.
Schr American Union, Buffalo, 32,000 bu No. 2 corn.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Union Pier, sundries.
Schr A. Plugger, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Belle, Grand Haven, light.
Schr C. C. Barnes, Manistee, light.
Schr E. Day, Muskegon, light.
Schr W. H. Willard, Muskegon, light.
Schr South Haven, South Haven, sundries.
Bark Great West No. 2, Clay Banks, light.
Schr Christine, South Haven, sundries.
Scow Flora, Saugatuck, light.
Scow Hercules, Carrollton, light.
Scow Magdalena, South Haven, light.
Scow Evergreen, Saugatuck, light.
Scow Orion, Pentwater, light.
Scow A. Fredrick, Perodie Pier, light.
Scow Salina, Muskegon, light.
Scow Marian Hannah, South Haven, sundries.
Tug Messenger, Michigan City, light.

Lake Freights.

EAST SAGINAW, April 18.—The best freight offered from here to Ohio ports thus far is $2.50 per thousand, but the prospect is that but few captains will accept these figures, as they all feel it is too low, and they must have living freights or they will withdraw their boats from these waters.

BAY CITY, April 18—The following charters are reported: Barge William Case to Tonawanda for the season at going rates. Rumor says that the M. I. Mills and tow have been chartered for Buffalo until Oct. 13, at $3. The barge Banner has been chartered for lumber to Toledo; freight, $3.

ERIE, April 16.—The schooners Harrison, Empire State, and Southwest have been chartered for coal to Chicago at $1 free, and the Gold Hunter for coal to Milwaukee on like terms.

Miscellaneous Items.

FOG SIGNALS.—Secretary Boutwell has issued the following order concerning fog signals:

"Sailing vessels, and every craft propelled by sails upon the ocean, lakes, and rivers, shall, when on their starboard tack, sound one blast of their fog horn; when on their port tack, they shall sound two blasts of their fog horn; when with the wind free or running large, they shall sound three blasts of their fog horn; when lying to or at anchor, they shall sound a general alarm. In each instance, the above signal shall be sounded at intervals of not more than two minutes.

"Sailing vessels, when not underhead, and anchored or moored in the channel or fairway of commerce, shall sound the general alarm signal at intervals of not more than two minutes, and all steamers navigating in a fog or thick weather, shall, by the rules governing pilots, sound their steam whistle at intervals of not more than one minute.

"Sailing vessels shall at all times, on the approach of any steamer during the night time, show a lighted torch upon that point or quarter to which such steamer shall be approaching. And upon any craft navigating rivers without being in tow of a steamer, such as flat-boats, wood-boats, and other light craft, they shall sound a fog-horn at intervals of not more than two minutes."

FROM BUFFALO—R. Hammond Esq., of Buffalo, writing under date of April 20, says: The ice continues solid and firm in the bay; also solid and unbroken to Dunkirk; above Dunkirk to Erie considerably broken up and moving, but heavy.

IN DRY DOCK—The schooner Wm Jones, has been placed in dry dock.

BURNED—The tug Monitor was slightly scorched in the river yesterday.

THE ENGELMAN LINE—The boats of the Engelman Line are officered as follows for the season.

Ironsides—Captain, Theodore Saveland; first mate, Wm Ladner; Engineer, D. W. Chipman; clerk, Walter Cowper; steward, John Driscoll.

Lac La Belle—Captain, H. W. Thompson; first mate, Edward Carney; engineer, Robert McClure; clerk, Wm. Sanderson; steward, D. Wilcox.

Manistee—Captain, Daniel Bryant; engineer, James Benson; clerk, Edward Martin; steward, James Nelson.

Metropolis—Captain, W. M. Stannard; first mate, John Joyce; engineer, W. A. Snyder; clerk, A. Landolt; steward, Wm. Fenton.

City of Toledo—Captain, S. W. Morgan; engineer, Luther Douglas; clerk, F. Johann; steward, Arthur Thompson.

The propeller Messenger, though still owned by the Engleman Transportation Company, is not now under its control, having been chartered for the season by Hon. James F. Joy, the Michigan Railroad King, to ply between Sheboygan and Pentwater.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., April 22.—Navigation by lake and canal is being resumed, although there is considerable ice yet in the lake.

LAUNCH—The "Camden" is the name of a new schooner that was launched at Cleveland on Saturday.

THE ICE AT BELLEVILLE.—A gentleman who recently crossed the bay on foot, says the ice is yet strong enough to carry horses without danger. The prospect of an early opening of navigation at that point are not very flattering at present.

BUFFALO HARBOR.—At latest advices the ice at the lower end of the lake was still strong. The harbor at Buffalo was clear, but there were immense bodies of ice in sight.

MILWAUKEE NOTES.—The *Sentinel*, of yesterday, has the following items:

"The schooner Wm. Aldrich was launched at Allan, McClelland & Co's shipyard on Saturday afternoon.

"Among the arrivals on Saturday was the schooner Norman, from Chicago, for another cargo of brick.

"All efforts to relieve the scow Colt, ashore near Whitefish Bay, have thus far proved unsuccessful. The greater portion of her cargo has been removed, and two steam pumps were placed aboard on Saturday, but the northeast storm which set in prevented further operations. The heavy sea yesterday rendered her position extremely dangerous, though at last accounts she was in good condition.

"The schooner Traveler, Captain Dan McDermick, which was built at Ashtabula, and for some time was owned at Detroit has been sold to parties in this city, and is now en route to this point, arriving at Detroit Wednesday with coal for that port. The price paid for her was $7,000. She is yet in a good state of preservation, and is a profitable carrier.

Messrs Emil and Louis Durr, of this city, have purchased the scow Emma Leighton from parties in Detroit for $3,000. The vessel is a substantial one, with a carrying capacity of 110,000 feet of lumber.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Monday, April 22.

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot 10, in Block 5, of w ½ s e ¼ Sec 5, 39, 14, dated April 3; consideration, $800.

Indiana st, bet North Franklin and Market sts, s f, 25x100 ft, dated April 9; consideration, $3,000.

Augusta st, bet Ashland av and Holt st, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 6; consideration, $800.

Lot 8, in Hall's Lot 7, Block 40, s e ¼ Sec 21, 39, 14, dated April 5; consideration, [illegible].

Lot 43, in Block 4, of Harrison's Blocks 1 and 2, Sec 19, 39, 14, dated April 22; consideration, $850.

Lot 18, in Block 26, s e ¼ Sec 17, 39, 14, dated Dec. 21, 1871; consideration, $1,440.

Blue Island av, s w cor of Twentieth st, s e f, [illegible] ft x100 and 100 ft, dated March 19; consideration, $9,800.

Lot 13, in Block 5, of Ward's Block 12, Sheffield's Addition, dated April 16; consideration, $800.

Division st, west of Larrabee st, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 16; consideration, $1,500.

Lot 1, in Block 2, of w ½ and Subdivision Block 3, of e ½ Block 16, Sheffield's Addition, dated April 9; consideration $1,100.

Ridgeville road, n e corner of McReynolds' st, w f, 48 ft to alley, dated April 18; consideration, $800.

Kendall st, n e of Taylor st, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated April 8; consideration, $800.

Lot 11, in Block 2 of Block 2, s w ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated April 19; consideration, $800.

Halsted st, between Willow and Clay sts, e f, 25x124½ ft, dated April 22; consideration, $1,000.

Cornell st, between Ashland av and Holt st, n f, 25 ft with buildings, dated April 17; consideration, $1,225.

Lots 48 and 49, in Block 33, Sec 33, 40, 14, dated April 22; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 13, in Block 2, of Assessor's e ½ n w ¼, Sec 5, 39, 14, dated March 8; consideration, $1,200.

Lot 3, of Lots 1 and 4, in Block 28, Sec 7, 39, 14, with improvement, dated March 1; consideration, $1,250.

Lot 31, in Block 9, of e ½ Sec 31, 39, 14, dated March 1; consideration, $600.

Lot 32, in Block 9, of e ½ Sec 31, 39, 14, dated March 1; consideration, $600.

Hastings st, between Throop and Loomis sts, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 14; consideration, $900.

Lot 52 of s ½ Blocks 55 and 56, Sec 20, 39, 14, dated April 8; consideration, $875.

Walnut st, bet Hoyne and Robey sts, n f, 30x110 ft, with building, dated April 5; consideration, $2,800.

Lots 5, 7, 19, 20, and 21, in Block 4, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated April 15; consideration, $3,700.

Madison st, s w cor of Franklin st, n f, 5x198 ft, dated March 1; consideration, $18,000.

Burnside st, s e cor of Thirty-fourth st, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 14; consideration, $1,300.

Lots 11 and 12, of Lots 2 and 3, in Block 2, Rockwell's Addition, dated March 25; consideration, $1,700.

Blue Island av, 40 ft n w of Twenty-first st, s e f, 24x100 ft, dated March 28; consideration, $1,600.

Walsh st, bet Halsted and John sts, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 6; consideration, $1,200.

Langley st, [illegible] ft s of Ellis Park, e f, 30x112½ ft, dated Nov. 21, 1871; consideration, $4,750.

Lots 7 and 8, in Block 4, Sutton's Addition, dated April 4; consideration, $5,000.

West Madison st, bet Hoyne and Robey sts, s f, 48x124 ft, dated April 20; consideration, $4,375.

N ½, Lot 47, in Block 90, School Section Addition, dated Dec. 29, 1871; consideration, $4,500.

Lots 45 and 46, in Block 90, School Section Addition, dated Dec. 29, 1871; consideration, $15,000.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

N ½, Lot 10, in Rickerdike and Steele's w ½, n w ¼, Sec. 28, 40, 14, dated Nov. 25, 1871; consideration, $20,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 18 to 20, in Block 3, of Winston's w ½, s w ¼, Section 3, 38, 14, dated April 3; consideration, $4,160.

Block 10, in University Subdivision of Secs 6 and 7, 38, 14 (containing 5 acres), dated Oct. 1, 1871; consideration, $10,000.

Lots 5 and 6, of Crocker's s e ¼ s e ¼, Sec. 17, 38, 14, dated July 3, 1871; consideration, $4,000.

Lots 37 to 44, in Block 2, of Front and Coleman's s e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Feb. 20; consideration, $4,400.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*3:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*9:15 a m	*3:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*9:40 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m

*Except Sunday. †Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division. §Except Saturday. ║Except Monday.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot—Foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office—75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air-line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kalamazoo Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.		
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Joe Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Saturday excepted. †Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket Office—21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Clinton Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Dodge and Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux City and Dubuque Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot—Corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office—Southwest cor. Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elkhart Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight office, at P. C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Momence Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Express	*10:00 a m	*4:10 p m
Peru Accommodation	*4:30 p m	*9:30 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 a m	*4:10 p m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

†Sundays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. ║Daily. *Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket Offices, Briggs House, corner of Canal and Madison-sts. Depot, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., Sixteenth-st., and Canal-st. Station. All trains stop at Indiana-av. and Canal-st. Stations.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forreston Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galesburg Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Riverside and Hinsdale	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. No change of cars between Chicago and Rock Island.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡On Saturdays this train will leave at 5:15 p.m. ‖On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS IN Equity.—Supreme Judicial Court—Suffolk, 12 April, 1872. Commonwealth, by Julius L. Clarke, Insurance Commissioner, vs the Independent Insurance Company. Order of notice. Whereas, Chester I. Reed and George Ripley, as they are the Receivers of the above-named Company, have filed in Court their petition in which they have set forth an account of their doings in their said capacity, and in which among other things they pray the instructions of the Court as to their further conduct and proceedings, and more particularly as to what disposition they shall make of certain funds and assets in their hands and possession in their said capacity; It is therefore ordered by the Court that said Receivers give public notice to all persons interested, that they may appear and be heard upon the subject matter of said petition, and upon any and all questions relating to the disposition of said funds, and to show cause, if any they have, why said Receivers should not pay to the Assignees in Bankruptcy of said Company, who have demanded the same, the balance of said funds and assets, and be heard upon any question relating to the allowance of the accounts of said Receivers, on Saturday the eighteenth day of May next, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Court House in Boston; at which time and place also all persons having any claims against said Receivers are notified and directed to produce and prove the same, as upon said day the Court may be asked to give said Receivers their discharge. And said Receivers are required to give the notice aforesaid by publishing this order three weeks successively, three times each week, in some public journal printed in the city of Boston, and by sending to said Assignees in Bankruptcy a copy of said advertisement. JOHN WELLS, J. S. J. C.

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Tuesday Morning, April 23, 1872.

THE LIBERAL MOVEMENT IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The cause of Reform has taken deep root in the staunch old Republican State of Massachusetts, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Benjamin F. Butler, the self-appointed purveyor of Republican principles in that State, proclaims that everything is lovely. The *Atlantic Monthly*,—which we need not remind our readers is issued by the largest and most influential publishing house in New England and one of the largest in the United States,—in its April number, gives editorial expression to the popular sentiment which demands a change at Washington. After examining in some detail the insufficient replies which have been made to the charges of nepotism and the notorious incompetency of some of the President's relatives who are in office, the Custom House frauds and corruptions, the failure of the President to administer Civil Service Reform as he had publicly promised to do, and the acceptance by the Executive of gifts while in office, the *Atlantic* closes its paper by saying:

> All these accusations, however, are merely matters of detail. Those who distrust the Administration have an underlying ground of complaint, which it would require a great deal to remove. It has often been repeated, but repetition does not weaken its force. It is, that when General Grant was elected, four years ago, it was the popular belief and understanding that he would bend all his energies to the work of purifying the Government,—of redeeming it from the corruption into which it has fallen,—of assisting those whose object it is to make political life in America once more respectable and honorable. Instead of doing this, he has allied himself with the very men whose names are by-words throughout the country for those vices which he professed his desire to root out; he has lent his warm assistance to petty factions, warring, not for any political objects, but for the control of plunder; and he now demands his re-election on the strength of these services to the country.

Such words as these, coming from the *Atlantic Monthly*, will have great weight in New England. The *Atlantic* has always been a Republican magazine, deriving its support from Republican readers. Before the war, its influence was always on the side of the anti-slavery movement, and its contributors included some of the most active members of the old Abolition party. During the war, it powerfully opposed Rebellion and Copperheadism, and was regarded at the South as an incendiary document. Since the war, it has always been in accord with true Republican principles. It has been a leader in every reform, as far as it was possible for a professedly literary periodical to be a political leader; and now, when the Republican party itself comes up for reform, it is again in the advance.

The call which has been signed by the leading Republicans of the State is no less positive in its recognition of the necessity of bringing back the Republican party to its old and time-honored principles, from which it has wandered so far away. Its signers embrace the strongest and oldest members, and some of the founders, of the Republican party in Massachusetts. Edward Atkinson, William Endicott, Jr., and Joseph Ropes are among the leading members of the Boston Board of Trade. Hon. F. W. Bird is one of the pioneers of Republicanism in the State, and helped organize the party in 1854. He was the co-worker and supporter of Phillips and Garrison in the days when to oppose slavery meant to incur odium and proscription, even in Boston. He was a delegate to the Conventions of 1860 and 1864, which nominated Mr. Lincoln, and to that of 1868, which nominated Grant; is the warm personal friend of Charles Sumner, and has been a leader in the State House of Representatives for many years. Elizur Wright has been known for years as an old Abolitionist, and as a writer on life insurance, and was for many years the Insurance Commissioner of the State. E. L. Philbrick is the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and has been identified with the cause of education for many years, and in that connection has achieved a national reputation. William S. Robinson, the present Clerk of the House of Representatives, is widely known as one of the ablest and most pungent political writers in New England. He will be more familiar to newspaper readers by his *nom de plume* of "Warrington." His pen did more to defeat Butler in the last State Republican Convention than any other single agency, and so galled and worried the would-be Governor that, even after the election, he sought a place in the *Atlantic Monthly* to defend himself from the results of "Warrington's" fierce attack, which followed him even after the campaign was over. M. P. Kennard and Joseph M. Day are two of the most influential merchants in Boston. Charles G. Davis, of Plymouth, one of the founders of the party, like Mr. Bird, is perhaps the most influential Republican in that section of the State, and a man of great wealth and high social position. F. B. Sanborn is the managing editor of the Springfield *Republican*, and a man of great personal and political influence in Western Massachusetts. George W. Campbell, Thomas G. Carson, and John M. Brewster, of Pittsfield, are three of the heaviest manufacturers in New England, and their names are a tower of strength to any cause which they advocate. The very best material of the Republican party of Massachusetts is in the list of signers of the call;—the material which was first incorporated in the party, and helped its building up. It embraces the pioneers of the anti-slavery party,—the men who have summered and wintered in its service. They will go to Cincinnati, with the great throng of Republicans from other States, to help inaugurate a new movement, which is destined to sweep the country.

WOOL AND WOOLLENS.

There is an Association which holds annual or semi-annual meetings in various parts of the country, and calls itself the "National Association of Wool-Growers and Woollen Manufacturers of the United States." This body keeps a small standing army of lobbyists and attorneys in attendance upon Congress to prevent that body changing the duties on wool and woollen goods. But that Association, claiming to represent the whole farming interests of the United States and the "labor" employed in making woollen goods, turns out to be substantially an organization of the manufacturers of carpets and blankets and the coarser woollen cloths, for which they are enabled to demand, under the tariff, over 100 per cent more than the same goods could be purchased for were it not for this tariff. But, while they have thus been able to secure a good thing for themselves, they have mercilessly assailed all those manufacturers who produce the finer grades of woollen cloths. Their object has been to destroy the manufacture in this country of all the finer grades of woollen cloths, when, before this tariff, that line of manufacture had reached such a prosperous state that the broadcloths of Rhode Island compared favorably with the best produced in Europe, and were largely exported. To make these latter cloths, about 70 per cent of American wool is needed, and the rest is to be made up of those qualities of fine wool which are not raised in the United States. The duty on this foreign wool is so excessive that the cloth cannot be made at a profit and sold in competition with the foreign cloth, which, being made of free wool, is sold in the United States in enormous quantities. As a natural result, the manufacturers of other than coarse woollens, carpets, and worsteds, are not members of the "National Association of Wool-Growers and Woollen Manufacturers." It seems that there are employed in wool manufactures of this country 6,000 sets of cards, of which 2,000 are represented in the National Association, and, of those who do compose the Association, there are but few who make all-wool goods, they being mainly carpet, worsted, and shoddy manufacturers. If the proportion of the wool-growers of the country represented in that Association is the same as that of the wool-manufacturers, then they represent one-tenth of one per cent of the whole annual agricultural product of the country. In other words, Congress, under the plea of benefiting the agriculturists, has levied a tax upon all the blankets, wool hats, and clothing of the entire agricultural population, for the special benefit of one man in each and every one thousand of that population.

Mr. Hayes, who has been employed by this Association to act before Congress as their attorney, made a long argument before the Committee of Ways and Means in defence of this oppressive tariff. The tariff admits those descriptions of wools used by the carpet, the blanket, and the worsted manufacturers at the rate of 3 cents per pound, or 28 per cent; while the foreign articles made of the same wools are excluded by an average duty of 100 per cent. The wools needed for fine cloths pay 68 per cent tax, and the manufactured goods are protected by a tax of 50 per cent. Mr. Hayes defended this tariff as the only thing to prevent the country from going to ruin. Mr. Edward Harris presented a review of Mr. Hayes' argument, and, as it was written by Mr. Edward Atkinson, it is needless to say that the review is thorough. It is a plea in favor of American manufacturers, praying the leave of Congress to import wool not grown in this country, that they may make cloth and sell it successfully in competition with the European manufacture. These cloth manufacturers ask no protection and no bounty; all they ask is, that they be allowed to import thirty pounds of wool for every seventy they use of American wool; and, if they can get this, and be in like manner freed of the taxes on their machinery, fuel, and oil, they declare they can sell their cloth cheaper than the British manufacturer can, and that, too, without any reduction of wages.

The whole tariff is a job in favor of the manufacturers of coarse woollens, carpets, and shoddy. These latter get their wools cheap; and foreign goods of that kind are prohibited. Yet Mr. Dawes, while favoring many of the reductions proposed by the bill recently reported, holds up his hands in horror against reducing duty on fine wools, and against reducing the duty of 100 per cent on the coarser grades of woollen cloths, shoddy, carpets, and worsteds. He was prepared to go with the Committee until they laid hands, and that very gently, upon one of the greatest outrages that had ever been committed upon an intelligent people.

THE NEW YORK CHARTER.

The Charter prepared by the Committee of Seventy passed the New York Legislature by very nearly a strict Republican vote. Of 87 votes in its favor in the Assembly, all but 4 were Republican, while, of 25 votes against it, all but 3 were Democratic. In the Senate, all the Republican Senators and 2 Democrats voted for it, while the vote against it was entirely Democratic, the totals being 23 for and 5 against it. One chief motive of the Republican support to the Charter, and a sufficient reason for not submitting it to the vote of the people of New York City, is the effort it makes, through the cumulative plan, of voting to secure a minority representation for Republicans in the Board of Aldermen, and in the Departments of Public Works, Public Parks, Public Safety, and Public Charities and Corrections. The Department of Public Safety includes and controls the five Bureaus of Police, Fire, Health, Buildings, and Statistics.

To secure minority representation in the Board of Aldermen (which is the sole legislative body of the city), it is provided that nine Aldermen shall be elected in each Senatorial District of the city, and that each voter in such district may cast a ballot containing nine names, which may be the names of nine different candidates, or may be those of one or more candidates repeated, so that they do not exceed nine in all. This would make it practicable for the Republicans to elect one Alderman in any Senatorial District in which they have more than one-tenth of the voters. As there are some districts in which the Republican vote does not much exceed one-tenth of the total, we presume the number was made so large as the only means of rendering the cumulating vote effective to secure the election of a Republican in those districts.

The Department of Public Works consists of five Commissioners, one of whom is appointed by the Mayor, and four are elected by the Board of Aldermen by the cumulative vote, each Alderman having four votes, which he may distribute as he pleases. This will give the Republicans one member of the Board, provided they have one-fifth of the votes of the Board of Aldermen. The Departments of Public Parks and of Public Charities and Corrections each consists of five Commissioners chosen in like manner. That of Public Safety consists of seven Commissioners, of whom the Mayor appoints one and the Aldermen elect six in like manner. The Department of Public Instruction consists of thirty Commissioners, of whom six are elected by the people in each Senate District, on the cumulative plan, in the same manner as the nine Aldermen. The Comptroller, Corporation Counsel, and City Chamberlain are appointed by the Mayor, and may be removed by him. The Board of Aldermen may, by a two-thirds vote, remove any member of the several Boards which are appointed by them and the Mayor. Valuable provisions exist forbidding any member of the various Departments or of the Board of Aldermen from being interested in any city contract or ordinance, and calling upon him summarily to testify as to any such interest.

The pivotal fact on which turns the success of the Charter before the Legislature, and the brunt of the hostility to it in the city, is the plan for cumulative voting, which pervades it so extensively. The opinions of several lawyers are published against its constitutionality, and it is intimated that, if Governor Hoffman can get the informal opinion of the Judges of the Court of Appeals against it, he will veto it. A further inducement to this course is found in the fact that the Charter legislates the present City Government out of office, and the Reform party confidently expect to make General Dix Mayor, in place of Oakey Hall, at the election on the third Tuesday of May.

We should be glad to see the experiment of cumulative voting tried on a scale so extensive as is proposed in the New York Charter, and perhaps it could nowhere be tried with so great a certainty that it could not make matters worse than they have heretofore been. Still, it would make the matter of voting and conducting elections laborious, and rather mixed and uncertain. In each of the Senate Districts of New York there are about 190,000 people, or, say, 32,000 voters. Thirty-two hundred voters and upwards would be required to elect an Alderman if they all "plumped" or cast their nine votes for one candidate. The Democratic managers would be required to take care of all their share of the voters, and see that they voted according to party dictation, or the contest would be entirely at sea. The Catholics, the Bible party, the Rum interest, the Gambling, Sporting, and House-of-Ill-Fame party, the Workingmen or Trades-Unions, the Free Masons and Odd Fellows, the Temperance party, the "Dead Rabbits," the Tweed, Sweeny, or Connolly party, and other local parties founded on city questions or social evils, would contest with the two National parties for the election of their pet Aldermen in each district. The result would be extremely mixed, and the tendency would probably be to break up party lines altogether and run the election on local issues. This would certainly be desirable. If, however, an attempt were made to hold both parties to a party vote, it might easily happen, by scattering the votes of the majority over too many candidates, or concentrating a much higher vote on one than would be required to elect him, that the minority party would get the majority of members. Under all the circumstances, if the Governor vetoes the bill it can surprise no one, while, if he allows it to become a law, it will afford one of the most interesting experiments in Suffrage Reform ever presented, and as uncertain as it would be interesting.

The colored Methodists of the South have given their white brethren at the North the cold shoulder by refusing to come into their organization and surrender their own. The grounds upon which they refuse to be absorbed are at least unique, and consist of the fact that the "nigger pew" is still an institution in Northern Methodist churches, and the allegation that, if the Lord were a negro, none of their Northern brethren would tolerate him, or even go to see him. Whatever else may be said of the colored Methodist brethren, they are persistent and emphatic on this item of Civil Rights.

The Rev. Dr. Dexter has written a communication to the Boston *Congregationalist* with reference to the Washington Treaty and the Alabama claims, in which he makes the very important statement that he was in London when the first copy of the American "case" arrived, and that the English nation never knew that they had agreed to refer the Alabama claims, in both their direct and indirect issues, to anybody's arbitrament. When Lord John Russell opposed the Treaty, on the ground that England had yielded everything and the United States nothing, Earl Granville replied that the United States had yielded their claim for consequential damages. In the House of Commons, no one who opposed the Treaty objected to it on the ground that it admitted consequential damages. Everywhere there was the universal agreement that England had apologized, and had engaged to refer all claims for direct damages, and had consented to certain principles, which should be applied to future exigencies, and that was all. This view was also shared by the Rev. Dr. Dexter himself, and in this connection he asks the very pertinent question, How it came about that the American Minister, General Schenck, who had himself been a member of the Commission, and who could not, therefore, be unaware of the mistaken construction of the Treaty entertained by the English people, press, and Government, should have heard these speeches, and never, by word or sign, interposed to prevent the disastrous results consequent upon such an hallucination? Dr. Dexter's statement sufficiently accounts for the universal commotion which was aroused by the reception of the American case. The indignation of the English was only natural, and they, as a nation, only acted as any honest individual would act on finding himself overreached by a construction sprung upon an agreed case, which was not only unheard of before, but fatal to his case.

It is possible that some members of Congress refused to sign the indorsement of General Grant circulated by the Postmaster General, because the paper did not contain the proviso, "That nothing herein contained shall be construed as authorizing the payment of any more money on the Chorpenning claim." Had the Postmaster General included that, he might have obtained more signatures.

Would it not be well for Congress to add to all appropriation and other acts hereafter passed, an express stipulation that such laws are binding upon the Secretary of the Navy and all the subordinate officers of that Department?

The misguided zeal of the minister who tried to pray woman-suffrage through the Massachusetts Legislature, finds its counterpart in the zeal of a clergyman at Maysville, N. Y., who tried to preach a jury into condemning a murderer to death. Marlow, whose mother-in-law perjured herself to save his life, has obtained a stay of proceedings by a curious plea. While the jury, which finally declared him guilty of murder, was deliberating, the officers in charge allowed its members to attend church at Maysville. The officiating clergyman improved the opportunity by interpolating in his sermon the statements: "Some in this house may think I am pleading for mercy for the man now being tried for his life in this village. Such is not the case, for I believe the man's hands are reeking with blood; also his wife's hands and her mother's are reeking with blood. I have read and carefully examined the evidence, and from that have come to this conclusion." This gratuitous piece of intermeddling has been properly rebuked, for, on the plea of "improper influences," the verdict will probably be entirely set aside and a new trial ordered.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections has very gently taken up the case of Caldwell and Pomeroy, discovered that it had no power to call witnesses, and let it drop. It must rack the souls of the Kansas Senators to have their vindication again delayed. Their own State has officially accused them of bribery and corruption; the witnesses against them are in Washington, ready and anxious to testify; and the people of the United States, in the absence of any vindication, must judge them guilty. The judgment may be unjust, but the dogged silence of the accused tells strongly against their innocence. Pomeroy has seen many charges of corruption on his part forgotten in the lapse of time, and may hope that these, too, will escape remembrance. He knows that Leet has clung to his plunder despite all complaints, and he may believe that he can do the same. There is this difference: Leet is responsible to Grant, and Pomeroy is responsible to Kansas. His constituency has condemned him. He may cling until next March to the seat he dishonors; but, the day that our next President is inaugurated, he will disappear forever from American politics.

The failure of the coopers' strike in New York, and the painters' strike in Brooklyn, promises well for the decay of the tyranny of the Trades Union system. In both cases a ridiculously small minority compelled their fellows to strike; in both cases, the employment of new men was met by open violence; and in both cases this violence proved powerless to prevent such action by the employers. Such a signal rebuff cannot but open the eyes of workingmen to the folly of a theory which, when reduced to practice, puts a premium on idleness, and forbids any attempt by the best workmen to do better work and get better pay than the worst; which taxes labor to pay salaries to demagogues, and takes away from an American citizen all control of his own actions, making him a mere puppet in the hands of designing men. The whole thing is a contest of Terrorism *vs* Education. As soon as the first remedy for the wrongs of the workingman is abandoned, the second will be tried and will succeed.

The New York *Tribune* declares that the tariff is a great promoter of immigration, because it causes high wages. Passing over the thousand times proven fallacy of high wages resulting from a high tariff, we must notice this praise of immigration as a strange inconsistency. Are we to protect Pennsylvania iron and Michigan lumber and not protect American men and women? All our trades and professions are already filled to overflowing. If the arrival of a cargo of salt, free of duty, is to be forbidden, lest it should deprive the salt-makers of Syracuse of their occupation, certainly the arrival of a cargo of clerks or mechanics ought to be forbidden, lest it should deprive American clerks or mechanics of their occupation. The whole theory of Protection is, that free competition is baneful. Such a theory ought to regard immigration as an unmixed evil. Protection and Know-Nothingism are on a par.

"My Double, and How He Undid Me," so inimitably told by Hale, has been repeated in London. There is, or rather was, in that city an unassuming gentleman, Netterville by name, who has the misfortune to be the very other-self of Tichborne Orton. While the trial was going on, he could appear nowhere without attracting universal attention, often of a very unpleasant nature. When the claimant was locked up, the woes of his double were doubled. Whenever the latter was seen, the Londoners thought that the former had been bailed out. Crowds followed him. "There goes the vile impostor!" cried one faction; while the other shouted, "Hurrah for Sir Roger! Give him a cheer!" So constant and unbearable were these displays, that Mr. Netterville has actually been forced to leave London to escape them.

The United States, not satisfied with distracting Spain by its yearnings for Cuba, has provided the unhappy land with another claimant for its crown. He has been embraced and received into full fellowship by the ex-King of Naples and several other antique Bourbons, and is now biding his time. His story is this: Ferdinand VII., father of ex-Queen Isabella, had four wives, one of whom died in child-bed. Her child, a son, was, for some mysterious reason, sent to New Orleans, where he married a beautiful Creole and had one son, who now styles himself the White Count, and claims the throne of Spain. His prospects do not seem to be brilliant; but, if Amadeus and Don Carlos engage in actual war, it is certainly possible that the White Count may administer on both their estates.

George Robeson, of Leeds, England, has supported himself comfortably during the last few years by extorting sums of money from railway companies, on the pretext of having suffered severe injuries from the carelessness of their employes. Finally, one company grew suspicious, and refused to pay the damages demanded. He brought suit. On the trial it was proved that he had lived in this way since 1866; and that he was not on the railroad in question during the day on which he claimed to have been injured. Such unpleasant disclosures put an untimely end to Robeson's career.

A Probate Judge, in Alabama, refused to issue a license for the marriage of a black man and white woman, on account of a State statute forbidding miscegenation under penalty of $1,000 fine. It was claimed that the refusal was in defiance of the Civil Rights act of April 9, 1866, and the case was submitted to Attorney General Williams. He has decided that the Civil Rights act was not set at naught, because the law of Alabama, under which the license was refused, applies to whites as well as blacks, and so makes no distinction between the two races.

All the evil that Mazzini did bids fair to live for a long while to come. Some literary scavenger has raked up and published a letter of his, in which he advises the formation of a band of eighty Italian youths, who should be armed with daggers, and sworn to assassinate all the Austrian officials in Venice and Lombardy. This unpleasant revelation of character is supplemented by various other letters, of the same sort, all going to show that Mazzini recognized, and was always ready to use, the dagger as a political power.

POLITICAL.

All the members of the Wisconsin delegation are candidates for another term in Congress, and apparently without much opposition. In the First District (new), the Hon. C. G. Williams, of Janesville, is most prominently named; and, in the Eighth, there is a full field, Messrs. Barrows, Pound, McIndoe, Kingston, Miner, Alban, and Jim Stevenson being already entered.

—The Hon. John P. C. Shanks, M. C., has carried the Republican primaries in the Ninth District of Indiana.

—J. N. Camden, of Parkersburg, beaten for Governor of West Virginia in 1868, is likely to be the Democratic candidate again this year,—Governor Jacobs going upon the Supreme Bench.

—In the Electoral College of 357 votes, this year, the former slaveholding States will have 134 votes, the Western States 102, the New England and Middle States 109, and the Pacific States 12 votes. Therefore, according to geographical apportionment, the South is still the leading political power in the Union.

—The total vote of Connecticut, at the late election, was 93,098, viz.: For Governor, Marshall Jewell, Republican, 46,563; Richard D. Hubbard, Democrat, 44,562; Francis Gillette, Temperance, 1,549; Albert R. Harrison, Labor Reform, 399; scattering, 25. Governor Jewell's plurality is 2,001, and his majority over all, 28. The Legislature stands: In the House, 130 Republicans and 111 Democrats, and in the Senate, 15 Republicans and 6 Democrats;—a Republican majority on a joint ballot of 28.

OUR "OWN CORRESPONDENT" WITH A VALUABLE MIND OF HIS OWN.
From the New York Times, April 18, different columns same issue.

From Our Own Correspondent.	*From Our Own Correspondent.*
CHICAGO.—But still, I think, John M. Palmer will be our next Governor. Everything points in that direction now.	CHICAGO.—The letter of Governor Palmer is considered unworthy of serious consideration. His sudden desertion to the "soreheads" is attributed solely to the discovery that popular sentiment points to ex-Governor Richard J. Oglesby, rather than himself, as the nominee of the Republican Convention. His defection is considered a matter of no moment whatever.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Judge Steele, of Coles County, will be a candidate for the State Senate.

—Perry H. Davis, formerly Sheriff of Pike County, but of late doing business in New Canton, has been missing since the 11th inst.

WISCONSIN.

Wright & Hunt are building at Green Bay a $100,000 tannery, to have 168 vats.

—George W. Peck, of the LaCrosse *Democrat*, has been appointed Chief of Police.

—Portland, a small township in Monroe County, has been mulct in $2,000 damages for permitting a stump to stand in the public highway, whereby Anthony Smeltzer was thrown from his wagon and severely injured; and Angelo, another township in the same county, pays $1,600 for a defective sidewalk, thereby compromising a threatened suit.

—Henry L. Massey, for forty years a resident in the lead-mine region, and in 1861 a member of the Legislature, died at Potosi, the 11th.

—Officers of the Galena & Southern Wisconsin Railroad Company are visiting towns along the line of the proposed road, from Galena to Wingville, to secure right of way and stock-subscription.

IOWA.

Under the new apportionment, Scott, Lee, Clinton, Des Moines, and Dubuque Counties will each have three Representatives in the Legislature.

—The Birmingham *Enterprise* has heard that General J. B. Weaver proposes to remain in the First District, by removing to Keosauqua or Mt. Pleasant.

—The brick contract of James & Redhead on the new State House at DesMoines, amounts to $224,000.

—The erection of a statue of Senator Grimes at Washington is advocated by the Ottumwa *Courier*.

—Rhomberg, the Dubuque distiller, will bring suit against the Government, in the Court of Claims, for damages sustained in consequence of interference with his distillery.

Dubuque will soon have a new connection with Chicago by railroad *via* Clinton.

INDIANA.

W. H. Beach & Co. are erecting, at South Bend, a paper-mill, to cost $250,000, and be the largest in the West.

—Mrs. Fanny Peterman, a bride of a week, died at South Bend, the 16th, of spotted fever.

—The Peoria (Ill.) *Review* of the 20th says:

> Harry Van Buskirk, who has just returned from Indiana, says that the drouth there is so great that fires are raging in the woods. Last week he spent two whole days in fighting the fire near Logansport. A mill caught fire fifteen times, and a house twenty-three times, but, by rallying a force of men, the flames were extinguished. A good deal of timber has been destroyed.

MICHIGAN.

The Grand Rapids police and constabulary are fighting for the privilege of pulling prostitutes.

—Coldwater can have the State School for Pauper Children if citizens will raise $25,000 cash, and donate in addition a very eligible site of 20 acres, which, it is said, can be purchased for $5,000.

MINNESOTA.

Major H. B. Strait, of Shakopee, is mentioned as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress.

—Ossian E. Dodge has purchased the Market Street Methodist Church, St. Paul, for $7,000.

—General W. P. Van Cleve, Postmaster of St. Anthony, says the letter purporting to be his resignation is a forgery; and yet he does not seem to have heard of it until Dr. Townsend was appointed his successor, though local politicians were consulted by Congressman Averill as to who that successor should be.

—St. Paul offers steamboats free wharfage.

—A banking house at The Hague takes $600,000 bonds of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad, which will now be pushed southward.

—The St. Paul & Winona Railroad is being extended to La Crescent, opposite La Crosse, for direct connection with the Milwaukee Road, and to avoid all "cut-off" disputes.

KANSAS.

The Court at Iola has given judgment of $5,000 damage against Mrs. Sarah R. Larimer for stealing, and appropriating as her own the manuscript narrative of Mrs. Fanny Kelly, detailing her captivity among the Indians.

NEBRASKA.

The steamer Mary McDonald, first of the season from St. Louis for Fort Benton, passed Omaha, last Friday, after reefing her smoke-stacks to go under the bridge.

THE TERRITORIES.

Governor Gilpin's Sangre de Christo grant, or all that portion of it lying in Colorado, is to be sold for taxes. They amount to the sum of $29,000 for the years 1865 to 1871 inclusive.

—On the 11th inst., snow was three feet deep at Camp Stambaugh, Wyoming Territory, while farmers in Wind River Valley were plowing.

—It is the intention of the Northern Pacific Railroad to have a survey this season of the Upper Missouri River and Valley. A small party under Thomas P. Roberts, Assistant Engineer, will make the preliminary reconnoisance from Sioux City to Fort Benton, starting about the 25th inst.

Signs on Wabash Avenue "Parks."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Notice has been given by the police that all the signs outside the fence fronting dwellings and business places on Wabash avenue must be removed. No written notice, no explanation of the authority is given. I, as well as many others, have always understood that the parks between the sidewalk proper and the curb stone were private property, subject to the use and control of the occupant of the premises, for ornament or otherwise, as they desire,—they having the right to enclose them with a fence, rail, &c. In my own case, as well as many others, the signs are placed in or on these parks, in no way interfering with the walk. Now, by what authority can we be compelled to remove our signs. Is there any? I think not. WABASH AVENUE.

CHICAGO, April 20.

—Concerning the defalcation of General George J. Stannard, Collector of Customs at St. Albans, Vt., the local paper says:

> The General has been much in the society of politicians and ex-army officers, who have been free livers, especially when at his expense. He is a generous-hearted man, and, knowing that his income was considerable, he has not hesitated to be liberal. Of course, all the details of his accounts have been kept by subordinates, and it is even said that the General was so engrossed with the administration of the general affairs of the office as not to even stop to add the balance sheets to know his standing. Those who know him best are best prepared to believe this, for they know him to be as public-spirited as he was brave, and as careless as he is honest.

CINCINNATI.

Liberal Republican Meeting in St. Clair County, Ill.

Speech of the Hon. G. A. Koerner—Delegates Appointed to Cincinnati.

Declaration Against Grant by the Iroquois (Ill.) Times.

Liberal Republican Calls in Indiana and Nebraska.

Appointment of Cincinnati Delegates by the Germans of New York City.

Review of the Field in Pennsylvania.

Illinois.

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN MEETING IN ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

From the St. Louis Republican, April 19.

Despite the inclemency of the weather, a large number of people from various parts of St. Clair County, Illinois, assembled yesterday afternoon in Heinrich's Opera House, Belleville, for the purpose of interchanging views and to appoint delegates to the Liberal Republican Convention which will soon meet in Cincinnati.

On motion of ex-Mayor H. Burckhardt, Colonel Adolphus Engelmann, of Shiloh Valley, was elected President. H. Burckhardt, of Belleville, C. Tehringer, of Lebanon, and Joseph Kircher, of Belleville, were appointed Vice Presidents, and Charles P. Knispel, James P. Rich, and Dr. Chas. Neubert, of the Belleville *Zeitung*, were selected as Secretaries. Upon the meeting having been thus organized,

Colonel Wm. C. Kneffner, of Belleville, was requested to state the objects of the meeting, which he did in a very clear and forcible manner. He said they had met for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent St. Clair County in the Liberal Republican Convention which is soon to assemble at Cincinnati. The first question asked is, "Do you propose to abandon the principles of the Republican party?" as such action, they were told, would inevitably result in the defeat of the party. The Republican party of to-day is bolstered up and kept alive by official patronage, and is not the Republican party of 1860. It is not the party which went into the canvass and fought for principles, and which then swelled the Republican processions in Belleville, and which had not been seen since. They had not changed, nor did they propose to stand idly by and see the party pulled down by despoilers. They insist that the legitimate results of the war must not be disturbed. It was apparent that great evils had arisen in the Civil Service and in the management of the financial affairs of the country. The war had closed more than seven years ago, and, notwithstanding the cry of "Let us have peace," that boon had not as yet been vouchsafed to the Southern people.

By request, the President then appointed a Committee on Resolutions, consisting of seven persons, who, after a short absence, through their Chairman, Hon. G. A. Koerner, reported the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That our first duty is due to the rightful sovereignty of the Union, and that to the Constitution as it is we claim the loyalty of all good citizens; at the same time we protest against the encroachment of the Federal power upon subjects over which the Constitution gives no authority.

2. We believe that these governments govern best which govern least, and that there are certain questions concerning which governments, whether State or Federal, cannot rightfully exercise jurisdiction or enact repressive laws. Of these questions we count such as relate to religious liberty, and of these laws such as contemplate the placing of restrictions upon whole communities in order to cure the intemperance of individuals. Upon these subjects we hold that the majority has no right to impose its will upon the minority; and we claim that experience teaches that with regard to them, coercive and repressive laws have always failed to achieve their object.

3. That the condition of the country demands a genuine and thorough reform of the public service, and its organization upon the principle that offices are or should be created for public convenience, and not as rewards for partisan services, nor for personal aggrandizement; that the appointing power is a trust which should be exercised solely with a view to the public welfare, and not for the purpose of serving private or personal or political interests; and, that it should be made the highest interest of a public officer to properly discharge the duty of his office, and that, having done so, he should, during his term of office, be placed beyond the control and dictation of politicians.

4. That no form of taxation is just or wise which puts needless burdens upon the people; and that, while we recognize the necessity, in view of our large public debt, of tariff duties in order to raise the necessary revenues, and see the impropriety of making sudden changes in our commercial policy which might bring about great industrial distress and disastrous financial crisises, we nevertheless protest against such duties as impose unnecessary burdens upon the people, and we demand such modifications of the tariff as will best subserve the interests of the whole nation.

5. That we are in favor of liberal laws granting amnesty to all who, though formerly opposed to our beloved Union, have now returned to their allegiance, and are anxious to share the further destinies of our common country, for weal or woe, as loyal citizens.

6. While we concede that there may be extraordinary circumstances, making it highly desirable to re-elect the incumbent of the Presidency for a second term, we believe—in view of the now existing immense patronage in the hands of the Executive, the overwhelming influence such patronage may bring to bear in favor of re-election, thereby misrepresenting, in part, the true sense of the people, and for other reasons—that it is by far the safest course to pursue in order to sustain purity in elections, *not* to elect the President for a second term, and wish this rule presently applied, seeing the efforts that are being made to *force* the present incumbent on the people for another term.

The adoption of the resolutions was moved by H. G. Weber, but before the question was submitted ex-Governor G. A. Koerner desired to say a few words in their support.

Mr. Koerner said the Republican party was, in its inception, formed to prevent the extension of slavery into free Territories, and to break down the controlling influence which the slaveholding States, by judicious application of party mastery, had obtained in all the various branches of our National Administration. This noble object was met by open resistance. It became necessary to put down the rebellion and save the Union. To accomplish it successfully it became necessary to strike the fetters from about four millions of slaves. The Union preserved, constitutional changes became necessary to secure irrevocably what the war had achieved. This war debt had to be provided for, the national credit had to be sustained, the seceded territories had to be reconstructed and to be admitted in the Union. The Republican party had solved each problem as it successively presented itself, and, he thought, nobly. There was no party powerful enough to reverse this action, nor did he believe that any considerable number of the people desired a reaction. The war, however, had the usual consequence that all great wars had; it stimulated speculation, and peculation, it engendered a disregard of laws and constitutional checks; it bred corruption in officials; it multiplied officers, and with it the Executive patronage. New questions had arisen. Reforms were everywhere demanded. The speaker then went on to speak of the necessity of Civil Service Reform, principally with a view to curtail official patronage, in which he saw the greatest danger to our liberty and independence. While he said he would not be in favor of the constitutional amendment to compel the President to one term only because there might be emergencies when a President should be so elected, he thought that, as a general rule, the people should come to a tacit understanding never to re-elect for a second term under ordinary circumstances. The danger of the free choice of the people being interfered with was illustrated by the friends of President Grant now. For nearly a year past a tremendous effort had been made by office holders to procure his nomination in spite of the manifest indifference to Grant. They had, as a generous reward for his high services in the war, bestowed the highest office upon him, and had otherwise honored and favored him. They thought that his personal Administration had not been so blameless as to entitle him to another term. It was impossible to prevent the re-nomination of Grant at Philadelphia. The party machinery is too powerful, and even if a majority of the Northern States would have elected delegates unfavorable to Grant, the Southern States, under the lead of the military government, and the Northern adventurers who rule there absolutely, and the new States just emerged from a Territorial condition, would swallow up all opposition. This exercise of Executive patronage was the justification to seek relief by an independent movement, such as was contemplated at Cincinnati. The principles of the Republican party would be adhered to—principles which all sensible Democrats would be bound to approve. Indeed, the speaker did not think that when all platforms had been adopted this summer there would be found much difference among them. Platforms were well enough to steer by, but a good man, an incorruptible man, a man of ability and experience, a man of noble independence of mind, such a man as Lyman Trumbull, for instance, [great cheering], it was safer to elect on an independent platform, than a man of less noble qualities on a better one.

The great complaint the speaker found with Grant was that he did not seem impressed with the momentous responsibility of his great office. He seemed to look upon it rather as a public domain which a grateful people had bestowed upon him for his benefit, and the benefit of his friends and relatives. Mr. Koerner alluded to some of his most reprehensible appointments; to his violation of law and propriety in his attempt to annex San Domingo; in his allowing, in the time of a flagrant war, to have one of our arsenals closed out for the benefit of one of the belligerents, selling $10,000,000 worth of arms within a few weeks, ammunition and all. But, if he was entirely blameless, he would never allow the hordes of office-holders to force a candidate upon him; therefore he thought he would go to Cincinnati, if not in body, at least in spirit.

A letter, in German, from Colonel Frederick Hecker, who was prevented by sickness from attending the meeting, was read by C. Febringer.

After the appointment of the following named gentlemen as delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, the meeting adjourned:

Frederick Hecker, C. Febringer, Conrad Eisenmayer, George Crosby, Ferdinand Heim, Wm Wittich, J. P. Metzen, Colonel Engelmann, James R. Padfield, Julius Scheve, H. G. Weber, W. C. Kneffner, Fred. S. Scheel, B. Wick, Fred. Ropequet, G. A. Koerner, Dr. F. Koeberlin, Gustavus Huelbig, Louis Winter, B. Twenhoefel, Louis Bartel, Peter Glatz, H. Burckhardt, Charles Koehler, and James P. Rich.

CINCINNATI.

From the Iroquois (Ill.) Times (Republican), April 20.

It is a remarkable spectacle to see the Chief Magistrate of a great nation frantically grasping after a new lease of power, prostrating a once powerful, progressive, and independent party before him, and prostituting every function or prerogative of his high office to the accomplishment of this one selfish object.

Whatever else may be said for or against President Grant, we believe the course he has pursued in this respect would wreck any party in its strongest days. He has called around him and taken into his councils, as guardians of the country's weal, men who do not represent the great Republican party that elected him; who do not represent the intelligence and statesmanship of the nation, but who are politicians of the worst type, devoted to the death to the hand that feeds them.

The edict having gone forth from the office-holders' camp for Grant's re-election, regardless of the wide spread dissatisfaction in the party, and this army of personal followers having determined to defeat the will of the people, it seems the last resort of honest, patriotic Republicans to join in the popular movement for a Liberal Convention at Cincinnati. The leaders of this movement are the brains of the party,—the representative men of the country.

It is useless for paid Administration journals to denounce Charles Sumner, Lyman Trumbull, Horace Greeley, Carl Schurz, and Governor Palmer as "soreheads" and political demagogues; it is useless to call either of these men dishonest, and he who does it perils his own reputation for veracity. It is folly to make personal adherence to the Administration the test of patriotism, or even of party fealty. Grant was not a true Republican in 1868 when he hesitated whether to accept the Republican or Democratic nomination, and he is not a true Republican to-day when he refuses to unite the party by withdrawing his name.

That the Cincinnati Convention will be the largest, both in point of numbers and ability, ever held in this country, does not at this moment admit of a doubt. We believe with the New York *Tribune* that this Convention may result in failure, or it may name the next President of the United States. If wise counsel prevails, and it nominates Lyman Trumbull and Andrew G. Curtin, or two other equally good men for President and Vice President; adopts an unequivocal platform of Universal Amnesty and Civil Service Reform; pronounces for honesty and economy in the administration of the Government, the *Times* will heartily and earnestly support both candidates and principles.

Indiana.

THE LIBERAL REPUBLICAN CALL.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 19.

A brief address to the Liberal Republicans of Indiana, signed by gentlemen in different parts of the State who have heretofore been identified with the Republican party, will be published to-morrow morning. It is as follows:

> We are in favor of the objects of the Convention to be held at Cincinnati on the 1st of May, and hope that Indiana will be fully represented in that Convention. We therefore call upon all Republicans who believe that they ought to favor reform in the Government to meet us at Cincinnati on the day before the meeting of the Convention, to so organize that Indiana may be properly represented. We suggest that, so far as practicable, organizations be made in the counties and delegates appointed.

Nebraska.

CALL FOR A LIBERAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Liberal Republicans of Nebraska who desire a voice in the deliberations of the Cincinnati Convention, on the 1st day of May, 1872, are requested to meet in the Court House, at Nebraska City, on the 25th day of April, at 2 p. m., in Mass Convention, to select a delegation for that purpose.

M. L. HAYWARD,
A. S. COLE,
W. P. ROBERTS,
State Executive Committee.

New York.

ELECTION OF GERMAN DELEGATES TO THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

From the New York Tribune, April 20.

The newly-formed German Liberal Republican Central Committee held a second meeting at Germania Hall, No. 260 Third avenue, last evening, Gustav Thiesen occupying the chair. The report of the Committee appointed to organize associations in the Senate Districts was deferred until the next meeting. On motion of Theo. Glaubensklee, a resolution was passed to send six delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, one from each Congress District, to represent the German Liberal Republicans of this city. The delegates were instructed to see that the principles embodied in the platform of the German Liberal Republicans should be adopted by the Cincinnati Convention. The following delegates were elected:

Theo. Glaubensklee, Dr. Kessler, Frederick Schack, Moritz Ellinger, Dr. Gerke, and Ferdinand Fraud.
Alternates—Charles Wendt, Henry Wehle, Paul Schnitzler, Arnold Schnitzler, Arnold Schinzler, Adam Fahs, and G. Wollbrecht.

At a meeting of the German Republican Central Committee, last night, Wm. Gellman presiding, a circular issued a few weeks ago by the Chairman, in favor of the nomination of General Grant, was approved, whereupon Dr. Gerke and several of his associates resigned.

Pennsylvania.

REVIEW OF THE FIELD.

Philadelphia (April 19) Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

The Liberal Republicans took the field in Pennsylvania to-day. Their call is temperate, but emphatic in its declaration of faith, and the names appended gives assurance that the movement will be a most formidable one. Every section of the State is represented by the signers. With General Irwin, Colonel Power, and Mr. Barclay, ex-M. C. from the west; ex-Senator Lowry and others from north; Hickman, Darlington, and others from old Chester; Cheney, from Delaware; General Cake, ex-M. C., and others from the coal regions; Bomberger, Rutherford, and others from the interior; and Senator McClure, General Painter, Armstrong, and others from Philadelphia, the break is in no sense local, but embraces every part of Pennsylvania in its work. No call was circulated for signatures. Had a systematic effort been made, names of the most respected and influential Republicans in every county would have been added. The call having been published simultaneously through the Associated Press agencies, the response to-day has been surprising. From nearly every county reached by the daily papers, telegrams have come to Senator McClure proposing to second the call and send delegations to Cincinnati.

It is probable that Congressman McClelland, of Lawrence, will be the nominee of the Labor Reformers, and also of the Democrats, for Governor. He is a young man of fair abilities, has an excellent war record, and is progressive in his views. Chief Justice Thompson will also be urged upon, it is thought, and be elected. The Hon. E. Joy Morris, ex-Senator Lowry, the Hon. B. Harris Brewster, and others are named for Congressmen-at-Large, by the Liberal Republicans; and General A. B. McCalmont, Hon. Henry D. Foster, and others, are spoken of by the Democrats. Ex-Senator Billingfelt, of Lancaster, is spoken of for Auditor General. It is conceded that Allen, the Republican candidate, will be defeated by many thousands.

Much apprehension is felt in Administration circles that Governor Curtin will join in the Liberal movement on his return. He will not be home until June, although his resignation has been in the State Department fully six weeks. He has made no public declaration of his purpose; but it is not at all probable that his most intimate and trusted friends would go to Cincinnati without a well-grounded belief that he will be with them. Colonel Slifer, Secretary of State under Governor Curtin, will return from Europe in a few days, and his purpose to join in the Liberal movement is known. He spent the winter at Nice with Governor Curtin.

Colonel Jordan, present Secretary of State, will not be likely to take the stump for the ticket. After the Cameron Ring had defeated him for Governor he was, without his knowledge, presented to the Convention for Supreme Judge and defeated. It was done to create the impression that he had surrendered the Governorship, by an arrangement, to get the Judgeship, which was untrue and most unjust to him. Ketchum, it is expected, will also be silent. He was twice nominated for Congress at large by the Convention, and both times peremptorily declined. Generals White and Todd, the candidates for Congress, have not yet accepted, and it is more than probable that both will save defeat by declining. Todd is the ablest man on the ticket, but he does not have much appetite for going to the front with inefficient associates, and making a fruitless battle for them.

Such is the outlook in Pennsylvania now, and it cannot improve for Grant. It is settled, beyond question, that he cannot carry the State, unless it is literally thrown away by the most superlative folly of those opposed to him.

DELEGATION FROM WAYNE COUNTY FOR CINCINNATI.

HONESDALE, Pa., April 17.—In response to a call signed by a number of Republicans a meeting was held to-day, and H. A. Woodhouse and Wm. Weiss were appointed as delegates to represent Wayne County in the Cincinnati Convention.

GOING TO CINCINNATI.

The Indiana (Pa.) *Democrat* says:

> The Hon. T. B. Penniman, of Wayne County, formerly editor of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, has consented to attend the Cincinnati Convention in the interests of reform.

PERSONAL.

George Bancroft, at Berlin, is still engaged upon his History of the United States, and employs William A. Smith, a graduate of the New York University, as his amanuensis.

—Frank Moore has not resigned as Secretary of Legation at Paris.

—A resolution has been reported in the Massachusetts Legislature providing for statues in marble or bronze of John Winthrop and Samuel Adams, to be placed in the National Gallery at Washington, and appropriating $30,000 therefor.

—Last Thursday night, at Newport, N. H., Mrs. Ella Sargent, *alias* Ella Peasley, 22 years old, committed suicide by taking a large amount of morphine. No cause is assigned. During the evening she was in unusual good spirits, and had worked in the mill during the day.

—General F. M. Imboden, late of the Confederate States Army, now Captain of a militia company in Richmond, Va., in answer to the invitation extended to his command by the Washington Grays, of Philadelphia, to participate in their semi-centennial anniversary, wrote:

> There is no lingering political feeling within the borders of our State so strong that it can interfere with our people hailing with lively satisfaction every new evidence of returning good-will between the sections, and there are no fitter peoples to restore this good feeling than we, the soldiers of the two armies, who so severely learned what it cost us to quarrel about ideas.

—The completion of the fiftieth year of the professorship of the Rev. Charles Hodge, D. D., will be celebrated in Princeton, N. J., on the 24th inst.

—A daughter of the late Henry J. Raymond was last week married, in New York.

—Governor J. M. Smith, of Georgia, will be a candidate for re-election.

—Deacon Thomas Smith, of Hartford, Conn., has contributed $1,000 to the fund of Illinois College.

—Ex-Governor Lowe, of Iowa, is in Washington to settle State claims against the Treasury.

—"Olivia" insists that Miss Pamela Cunningham, Regent, etc., has turned the Mount Vernon estate into a private patrimony, and demands an investigation by a committee of the women of America.

—Ex-Governor Hunt and party, of Denver, Col., are making explorations in the Northern States of Mexico.

—The Hon. Elbridge G. Cabaniss, lately deceased, of Atlanta, Ga., was Auditor of the Western & Atlantic Railroad.

—W. Le Roy Brown, President of the Georgia Agricultural College, is inspecting the Illinois and Michigan institutions.

—Robert McFarland and J. B. Cooke are candidates for the Tennessee Supreme Court, *vice* T. A. R. Nelson, resigned.

—The Florida Supreme Court has affirmed a decision which sends Bishop Pierce, a very prominent negro politician, to the County Jail for six months, for bribery.

—The Sultan will be accompanied on his journey by the Grand Visier, and proposes to make a long stay in Germany.

—Ann Preston, M. D., Dean of the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, and for nearly twenty years Professor in that institution, died last Thursday, at her residence in Philadelphia.

COUNTY LEGISLATION.

Hon. James P. Root Elected County Attorney on a Salary of $4,000.

Clerk Gindele's Claims—Bids for County Bonds.

Important Action Concerning the New Jail and Criminal Court.

The County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon in the perilous East Wing, Commissioner Julius White in the chair. There were also present the following Commissioners: Ashton, Crawford, Harris, Harrison, Herting, Hitchcock, Jones, Lonergan, Roelle, Skelly, Stearns.

THE COUNTY ATTORNEY QUESTION.

The especial order of the afternoon, being the subject of a County Attorney, was taken up.

Commissioner Ashton moved the following as a substitute for the whole subject:

> WHEREAS, For a series of years the County of Cook has sustained heavy losses and incurred large expenses for Attorneys' fees in consequence of not having a proper and competent legal adviser to look after, take charge of, and manage its legal business and interests, therefore be it, and it is hereby
>
> *Ordered*, That there shall be a department of said county known as the Legal Department, with an officer who shall be known and designated as County Counsel and Attorney, who shall have charge of, advise and attend to all legal and professional business of any character needed and required by said county, and its several departments, except such as properly and exclusively belongs and appertains to the State or Prosecuting Attorney in criminal and quasi criminal matters; and who shall devote his time and attention to the duties of his office; and be it further
>
> *Ordered*, That said officer shall receive as his only compensation in lieu of all fees for his services, the sum of $4,000 per annum, payable quarterly, and shall hold his office for the term of one year, and until his successor is appointed; *Provided*, that the person first appointed to said office shall hold the same until the first Monday in September, 1873, and until his successor is appointed; and thereafter such officer shall be appointed annually at the regular December meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County; *Provided, further*, That the Board of Commissioners of Cook County hereby expressly reserves the right to remove or dispense with such officer at any time; and be it further
>
> *Ordered*, That any such officer so appointed, before he enters upon the discharge of the duties of said office, shall take and subscribe in writing an oath or affirmation that he will faithfully discharge the duties of said office, according to the best of his ability, the same to be filed in the office of the County Clerk.

Commissioner Harrison moved by requiring the Attorney to devote only so much of his time as should be necessary.

The motion was lost,—yeas, 3; nays, 9.

The preamble and resolutions were adopted,—yeas, 8; nays, 4—Harrison, Herting, Lonergan, Stearns.

Commissioner Ashton moved to proceed with the election of an Attorney.

The motion was agreed to.

Commissioner Hitchcock nominated James P. Root, whom he eulogized.

Commissioner Harrison nominated James R. Wilson, and eulogized him.

Commissioner Skelly nominated Judge Bradwell, and eulogized him.

An informal ballot showed the status of the nominees as follows: Root, 7; Wilson, 3; Bradwell, 1, and Judge Scates, 1.

A formal ballot elected Root, the vote being as follows: Root, 9; Wilson, 3.

And Root was declared duly elected.

BURNT BONDS.

A communication from E. A. Drummond, respecting Cook County War Bonds Nos. 1,191 and 1,192, and asking that compensation be given for them, they having been partially consumed in the fire, was taken up.

Commissioner Harrison moved that in lieu of such bonds those of the present issue of the county be offered the applicant.

The communication was referred to the Finance Committee.

CORONER'S FEES.

The Judiciary Committee reported favorably to the payment of the Coroner's fees, which were accordingly ordered paid.

MR. GINDELE'S CLAIMS NOT ALLOWED.

The same Committee recommended that the claims of the late J. G. Gindele, for compensation for work as Clerk of the Board, be not allowed.

The report was concurred in.

BIDS FOR COUNTY BONDS.

The Finance Committee submitted the following report:

> GENTLEMEN: Below is a list of bids for bonds, in response to the advertisement of April 2: Real Estate, Loan & Trust Company of Chicago, $100,000 at 96; Lunt, Preston & Kean, of Chicago, $50,000 at 96¼; Lunt, Preston & Kean, $25,000 at 96; Tyler, Wrenn & Co., of Chicago, $100,000 or any part thereof at 97; J. D. Barney, of Chicago, $50,000 at 100; James V. Clemson, of Cairo, $10,000 at 100. In addition to the above, there has been considerable inquiry for bonds in small sums, and no doubt parties will take them to a considerable amount at par and accrued interest. The committee moved the acceptance of the two bids to take at par.

The committee also submitted the following resolutions:

> *Resolved*, That the Treasurer be directed to advertise that he will pay the interest on County bonds due on the first day of May, proximo, and if a sufficient number of bonds are not disposed of in that time, he be authorized to make a temporary loan for that purpose.
>
> *Resolved*, That the Treasurer be authorized to sell County bonds (of the issue already ordered) to the amount of $200,000, at not less than par and accrued interest.

The resolutions were adopted.

THE NEW JAIL AND CRIMINAL COURT.

The Committee on Buildings presented the following report in relation to the plans for a new jail and Court House:

> GENTLEMEN: Your Committee would state that, in accordance with the resolution and direction of the Board, they have had presented to them for their inspection and examination several sketches of plans for such a building, with its appurtenances, all of which, with statements in writing accompanying the same, giving the character of material, capacity, approximate cost and length of time required to construct the same are herewith submitted. Your Committee have given the whole matter careful and deliberate consideration, and have carefully examined the several plans presented and are of the opinion that the plans of F. & E. Baumann, Rose & Wilcox, and Otto H. Matz and referred to as No. 1, 2, and 3, are the best adapted for the purpose intended. Of the three last mentioned plans your Committee would state that each of them embodies many features that commend themselves to the favorable opinion of your Committee. The plan of Messrs. Baumann presents a number of features and details that ought to be contained in such a building constructed by the County, and if that plan should be adopted, the construction of a portion of the building allotted to cells could, for the present, be omitted without in any way marring the whole, and thereby lessen the expense for the present, and at the same time afford full and ample quarters for the County for some years to come. The plan of Rose & Wilcox presents an arrangement for the construction that seems to present much merit, and invites consideration, and in fact, the whole arrangement seems to be perfect in all its parts, and would give the County a building fully adapted to all its wants for all time to come; and the plan of Otto A. Matz, Esq., combines about the same general features as the others, but differs somewhat in detail; but your Committee do not feel at liberty, and are not willing to take the responsibility of making a specific recommendation of any one of said plans, but prefer and deem it proper to submit said plans herewith, and leave the selection and adoption of the plan to the judgment and direction of your honorable body.
>
> Your Committee would state that a plan embracing many important and new features has been presented by Messrs. Hodgson & Co., of Indianapolis, which is herewith submitted; but your Committee, after careful examination, are of the opinion that said plan is somewhat complicated, and too expensive, and that, in justice to our fellow-citizens, our home architects ought to be preferred, provided the plans presented by them contain equally as much merit as those presented by non-resident competitors.
>
> Your Committee, upon a full and thorough examination and investigation of the whole subject, are satisfied that the piece of ground so generously placed at the disposal of the County by the City of Chicago, by which to construct the building, is inadequate for that purpose. Therefore your Committee take pleasure in stating, that after much effort and considerable exertion, they have been successful in having submitted to them in writing, which is herewith submitted, propositions from the several owners of the adjacent ground fronting on Dearborn street, east, and bounded on the north and south by Illinois and Michigan streets, proposals to sell the same to county at, in the judgment of your Committee, a very reasonable price, being at the rate of $300 per foot for the Dearborn street front, on the two several corners, and $250 for the inside or centre, the same being 88 feet, the whole being 218x100 feet, which, together with the lot appropriated by the city, 218x100 feet, would give to the county a plat of ground, including a 12-foot alley, which the city can vacate, of 218x210 feet, upon which such building, with its surrounding wall, could be constructed, which would, in the opinion of your Committee, be ample and sufficient for all time to come, and save the county a much larger outlay of money hereafter; and in this connection, your Committee would take this occasion to respectfully urge upon the attention of the Board the imperative and absolute necessity for the immediate construction of such a building, and one that would be ample and sufficient for the present and future, and a credit to our city and county, and meet the demands of humanity.
>
> Your Committee would, therefore, recommend the purchase of the additional ground above referred to, and that the Board decide without unnecessary delay on the plan to be adopted, and that the appropriate Committee be instructed to order the necessary plans and specifications, and advertise for proposals, preparatory to letting the contract for the material and construction of the same, shall have been submitted to this Board; and also, in connection with the County Counsel, take the requisite steps necessary to consummate the purchase of the additional ground referred to, and prepare all necessary and proper agreements, contracts, bonds, and title deeds necessary in the premises, and for the completion of the arrangement between the city and county heretofore authorized by the Common Council and this Board relative to the lot known as the North Market Hall lot, and the vacation of the alley above referred to.
>
> Your Committee are of the opinion that the Architect and Superintendent ought to be paid a fixed and definite sum for the plans, specifications, and superintendence of the structure and work, to be agreed upon, instead of a percentage, and the same reduced to writing, by way of contract, fully defining his duties and obligations, and for the faithful performance thereof; he should be required to enter into a bond with the county, with a proof security in the penalty of $50,000, to secure it against all defect and damage, and also that the contractor for the work, construction, and material should be required to give a similar bond in order that the county may be fully protected, and to give assurance to the tax payers that no more monuments of folly will be erected at their expense.
>
> Your Committee would therefore recommend that the appropriate Committee be instructed to adopt such a course in the premises.

Accompanying the report is the following memorandum:

> Cost of additional ground, 50 feet corner of Illinois and Dearborn streets, at $300 per foot, $15,000; 88 feet inside, fronting Dearborn street, at $250 per foot, $22,000; 31 feet, corner of Michigan and Dearborn streets, at $800 per foot, $24,800; total, $61,800.

Commissioner Harrison inquired the probable cost of the jail.

Commissioner Ashton, in reply, said the estimates were from $450,000 to $550,000.

Commissioner Hitchcock offered the following resolution:

> *Resolved*, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to accept the propositions made to sell the lots east of the North Market lot, and make title thereto under the advice of the Counsel of the County, first obtaining title to the market lots from the city.

The resolution was adopted.

Commissioner White (Commissioner Skelly in the chair) offered the following:

> *Resolved*, That the Finance Committee be and they are hereby instructed to inquire into the value of the property known as the Reform School grounds and buildings, and upon the expediency of selling the same at as early day, and report thereon without unnecessary delay.

The resolution was adopted.

Commissioner Hitchcock moved to deposit the plans in the County Clerk's office for the inspection of the Commissioners; that the report be laid over and made the special order for Monday next.

Commissioner White moved to have the County Medical Board, and other officials, Jailers, Sheriff, Sanitary officers, for the purpose of hearing the plans critically examined as to their merit for every purpose.

Commissioner Harrison wanted to have architects also invited.

The motion prevailed.

COUNTY HOSPITAL.

Commissioner Crawford moved to take from the table the resolution authorizing a Committee to advertise for grounds in the city whereupon to erect a County Hospital building.

The resolutions were taken up, and the Finance Committee named for that purpose.

Commissioner Crawford then moved the passage of the resolution.

Commissioner Harrison moved to refer it to the Hospital Committee with instructions to inquire into and report upon the necessity of the contemplated purchase.

The resolution was so referred.

The Board adjourned till Monday.

THE LAW COURTS.

Bill Wray, the Burglar, Takes the Benefit of the Habeas Corpus Act.

The Circuit Court.

BILL WRAY, THE BURGLAR.

A writ of *habeas corpus* was returned before Judge Williams in behalf of William Wray, who claims that he is illegally restrained of his liberty by Captain French of the police of this city, under no warrant, or, if there be one, under a warrant of which a copy was refused. William Wray is a person alleged to have been addicted, in past life, to ways of darkness; the visitation of domiciles and the purloining of personal effects. Some years since he was actively engaged in the business of midnight visits to silk houses. He cast away some planks which separate the store of Messrs. Mandel Bros. from the basement, and took a large quantity of silk goods, diversifying the qualities of that article by the appropriation of other dress goods. About that time several indictments were found against him for burglary. He gave bail, compromised with his bailor, paid his fees, and eloped. The indictments were lost by reason of a conflagration early in October.

The return stated that respondent is a Police Captain, by virtue of which office he held the prisoner as a fugitive from justice, under a warrant of the Governor of Illinois, of date March 21. [The warrant prescribes arrest of prisoner upon demand of the Governor of Minnesota, and constitutes J. R. McGrath agent for the State of Minnesota.]

Mr. Clyde, representing the respondent, presented the warrant of the Governor, stating that it contained the names of other parties not yet arrested, to name whom would be against public policy, and, therefore, he had not mentioned them in his return.

The return had been objected to for the reason that the warrant was not fully set out.

The prisoner was remanded, to be delivered to the agent of the State of Minnesota, the sufficiency of the warrant of extradition not being denied.

A FIRE CASE.

There is on trial, before Judge Rogers, one of the many cases which have grown out of the October fire. Reed, Florsheim & Co. received goods as auctioneers from the business house of Adolph Salmon, making advances, part in cash, part in notes, and part by credit. The goods were destroyed by fire, and now it is sought to recover upon the notes, which it is alleged have passed into the hands of innocent holders.

JUDGMENT.

Judgment was rendered in favor of Edwin Burnham & Co., against the Occidental Insurance Company of San Francisco, for $1,739.48.

CASE.

An action on the case was commenced by George A. Hamilton against H. F. Walker, John W. Jones, George M. Wheeler, H. M. Payne, W. L. S. Baley, C. V. Dyer, H. F. Vallette, Chas. B. Holmes, and the Globe Insurance Company of Chicago. The damages are laid at $5,000.

ASSUMPSIT.

Alvine Fahrenbrug brought suit against the Eclectic Life Insurance Company, claiming $2,000.

The Superior Court.

WAS L. A. WILLIARD INSANE?

A second trial has been had on the question whether Lucius A. Willard was insane on the day upon which he purchased Lot 2 of Sub-Lot 4, Block 118, School Section Addition, for $100,000. The purchase was made November 15, 1869. Upon the first trial it was found that he was not then insane. In the County Court a jury had declared that he was.

This is a suit by the conservators appointed by the County Court to set aside the contract of sale made with William A. Taylor and others. The defence is, as it heretofore was, that the finding of a jury to which the defendants in this case were no party, is nugatory as to them, and that there is no insanity, but a mere desire to avoid contracts made, because the speculation did not prove profitable, in support of which evidence was given Tuesday to show that Willard has been engaged in travel without the custody of his conservators, but with his wife alone.

ASSUMPSIT.

An action of assumpsit was commenced against Buckingham and Albert Sturges, by Fred Haskell, who claims $20,000.

A like action was commenced by John McLaughlin, against Hugh Summers, the demand being for $6,350.

INJUNCTION.

The matter of building the hotel upon the southeast corner of State and Van Buren streets is giving trouble to the contractors. Yesterday Barrows & Sharp sued out an injunction against a man Pike, and another named Barker, and one named S. S. Foster. In their petition for an injunction, it is stated that they do not know the given names of the parties, but that Frank W. Watson and John M'M. King, of Pittsburgh, owning the property, they entered into a contract on the 9th day of April to build upon the lots a hotel. They had, therefore, agreed with defendants to take a sub-contract for excavation and foundation, conditional upon his filing bond in the sum of $20,000, without giving which bond, it is alleged, the defendants have entered into possession, and are removing sand to the prejudice of complainants.

The County Court.

ADJUDICATION.

Among the claims allowed yesterday (which was adjudication day) was one against the estate of Benj. F. Hadduck in favor of the Republic Insurance Company, of Chicago, for $25,000.

THE FRENCH ART CONTRIBUTION.

What a Paris Correspondent Says of the Collection—Suggestions of the New York "Nation."

The pictures contributed by French artists for the benefit of sufferers by the Chicago fire were exhibited in the Rue Chaptal before being sent to New. A Paris letter speaks of them as follows:

> The exhibition, I am happy to say, is a complete success. There is only one voice on the subject. Americans, Englishmen, and Frenchmen unite in their praises. The truth is, that the *ensemble* is most attractive, giving a really interesting idea of the French school. It would be difficult to form such a complete collection again. Everybody goes to see the exhibition. Among the latest visitors may be mentioned the Count and Countess of Paris, who came to the Gallery in company with the Duc de Montpensier and his sister the Princess Clementine.

The New York *Nation*, in commenting on the above, says:

> A great many have suggested that this collection should not be dispersed, but should be kept together. If Chicago had a public gallery, the city might buy it, or somebody might buy it for her; or, some of our rich merchants might buy the whole and place it in a special room as a remembrance of the good feeling between the two countries. This idea of keeping the collection together for one purpose or another is, however, a mere suggestion. The Committee have the whole matter in their hands, and they will no doubt act in the way best calculated to carry out the object in view. As a testimonial of their sympathy with the Chicago sufferers, Messrs. Goupil have added to the collection a picture by Horace Vernet, "Walter Scott and Allan McAulay." It was painted for the Duke of Orleans in 1823, and was placed in the Duke's collection at that time; but King Louis Philippe liked it so much that after the Duke's death he had it hung in his own study at Neuilly, where it was in 1848. The palace at Neuilly was burned down during the Revolution, and that part which was saved contained the picture in question. It is supposed that some Communist of the time saved it; at any rate it was considered lost, till about twenty-three years later it turned up in a public sale at the Hotel Drouot, where Goupil & Co. bought it, not knowing its origin or its history. When, a few days ago, the Orleans Princes, as above stated, came to see the Chicago collection, the Duc de Montpensier exclaimed, "Why, here is our dear father's own picture!" The surprise may be imagined. M. Goupil at once offered to return the picture to the Princes as their property; but, after a short consultation, they decided to leave it in the collection, adding that, not only had they no right to it, but they were most happy to let the Americans have a picture which their father, the King, had so much affection for. The collection is now on its way to this country, having been shipped from Havre on the 28th of March. From what we hear, and from the photographs of the many pictures which have been shown us, we cannot doubt that the gift made by the French artists to the sufferers by the great fire, has seldom been equalled in delicacy and generosity. It is, perhaps, unjust, where all have done so cordially, to mention one name more than another, and if we speak of Meissonier's contribution, it is only because we are able to judge better of it than of some of the others by the photograph which has been shown us. It is a water-color drawing, and in the artist's best manner. It would no doubt fetch a large sum if offered for sale in Paris. But, indeed, there seems to have been an honorable competition among the gentlemen to see which should be foremost in good-will. Many of the pictures have written on them, in English that comes rather from the heart than from the grammar, quaint little messages—mute hand-shakes and embraces from over seas.

BOARD OF POLICE.

Meeting of the Commissioners—Trial of Officers—A Nuisance Complained of.

A regular meeting of the Board of Police was held yesterday afternoon, the three Commissioners being present.

Charges of wilful maltreatment of a citizen were preferred against Sergeant Bischoff, the complainant being Louis Schwartz, who testified to having been choked by Bischoff in the station, after he was arrested for fast driving, the Sergeant claiming that he was the man who had come very near running over him.

The Sergeant stated that the man used violent and abusive language, and he choked a little to make him behave himself. Several policemen testified that Schwartz was drunk, and extremely abusive, and the Sergeant only shoved him against the wall. The charges were dismissed, with a slight reprimand, by President Talcott.

Patrolmen John Muller, James Conway, and John H. Lyon tendered their resignations, which were accepted.

Richard H. Daly and Marshal B. Atwell having served sixty days with satisfaction, were appointed regular members of the police force.

Patrolman John Cannon, of the Second Precinct was charged with intoxication and conduct unbecoming an officer. It was shown that he had been offensively officious on a street car while under the influence of liquor. In consideration of Cannon's having been a good, exemplary officer, he was lightly dealt with, and fined three days' pay.

The following communication was received and referred to the Fire Marshal:

> We, the undersigned, citizens and resident property owners, residing on Centre avenue, between Nineteenth and Twenty-second streets, respectfully call the attention of your honorable Board to the action of the West Side Gas Company in pumping or causing to flow their refuse gas into the gutters of said avenue, making a nuisance, and causing destruction to the surrounding property. This refuse gas has, on four occasions, by some means ignited, causing damage to property in the above-described locality. Hoping that your honorable Board will abate this nuisance, for which your petitioners will ever pray.

The Board adjourned.

officials, Jailers, Sher- ... the purpose of hearing ... ained as to their merit for ... wanted to have archi-

HOSPITAL. ... moved to take from ... authorizing a Com- ... rounds in the city where- ... Hospital building. ... up, and the Finance ... purpose ... then moved the pass- ... moved to refer it to the ... instructions to inquire ... necessity of the con- ... referred. ... till Monday.

COURTS.

Burglar, Takes the ... the Habeas ... Act.

Circuit Court.

THE BURGLAR.

... was returned before ... of William Wray, who ... unlawfully restrained of his lib- ... the police of this city ... there be one, under a ... was refused. William ... to have been addicted ... darkness; the visitation ... of personal effects. ... actively engaged in the ... to silk houses. He cast ... separate the store of ... from the basement, and ... silk goods, diversifying ... by the appropriation ... About that time several ... against him for bur- ... compromised with his ... The indictments ... a conflagration early in ...

... respondent is a Police ... which office he held the ... from justice, under a war- ... Illinois, of date March 27. ... arrest of prisoner upon ... of Minnesota, and con- ... agent for the State of ...

... the respondent, pro- ... Governor, stating that ... of other parties not yet ... would be against public ... had not mentioned them ... objected to for the reason ... not fully set out ... handed, to be delivered to ... of Minnesota, the suffici- ... of extradition not being ...

... CASE. ... Judge Rogers, one of ... grown out of the Oc- ... & Co. received goods ... business house of Adolph ... part in cash, part in ... The goods were de- ... it is sought to recover ... is alleged have passed ... holders. ... ered in favor of Edwin ... the Occidental Insur- ... Francisco, for $1,730.48. ... was commenced by ... H. F. Walker, John ... Wheeler, H. M. Payne, ... H. F. Vallette, Chas. ... Insurance Company of ... are laid at $5,000. ... brought suit against the ... Company, claiming ...

Superior Court.

ALLEGED INSANE?

... had on the question ... was insane on the ... Lot 2 of Sub-Lot 4, ... Addition, for $160,000. ... November 15, 1869. Upon ... that he was not then ... Court a jury had declared ...

... conservators appointed by ... aside the contract of sale ... Taylor and others. The ... was, that the finding ... defendants in this case ... as to them, and that ... a mere desire to avoid ... the speculation did not ... support of which evidence ... show that Willard has ... without the custody of ... his wife alone. ... was commenced against ... Sturges, by Fred Has- ... commenced by John ... Hugh Summers, the de- ...

INJUNCTION.

... the hotel upon the ... and Van Buren streets ... contractors. Yesterday ... an injunction against ... named Barker, and one ... their petition for an injunc- ... do not know the given ... that Frank W. Watson ... of Pittsburgh, owning the ... into a contract on the 9th ... upon the lots a hotel. They ... with defendants to take a ... cellar and foundation, con- ... bond, in the sum of ... which bond, it is alleged, ... entered into possession, and ... to the prejudice of com- ...

County Court.

... allowed yesterday (which ... was one against the estate ... favor of the Republic In- ... Chicago, for $35,000.

ART CONTRIBUTION.

... Correspondent Says of the Col- ... of the New York "Na- ...

... by French artists for ... by the Chicago fire were ... Capital before being sent to ... speaks of them as follows: ... happy to say, is a complete ... one voice on the subject. ... and Frenchmen unite in ... that the ensemble is most ... interesting idea of the ... be difficult to form such a ... Everybody goes to see ... the late visitors may be men- ... of Paris, who came to ... Clementine. ... in commenting on the ...

... suggested that this collection ... but should be kept together ... gallery, the city might buy it ... for her; or, some of our- ... the whole and place it in a ... remembrance of the good feeling ... This idea of keeping the ... one purpose or another is, how- ... The Committee have the ... hands, and they will no doubt ... calculated to carry out the object ... of their sympathy with the ... Goupil have added to the ... Horace Vernet, "Walter Scott," ... was painted for the Duke of ... placed in the Duke's collec- ... Louis Philippe liked it so ... death he had it hung in ... where it was in 1848. The ... burned down during the Revo- ... which was saved contained the ... is supposed that some Com- ... it; at any rate it was con- ... twenty-three years later it ... at the Hotel Drouot, where ... not knowing its origin or its ... ago, the Orleans Princes, ... see the Chicago collection, ... exclaimed, "Why, here is ... picture!" The surprise may be ... once offered to return the ... their property; but, after a ... decided to leave it in the col- ... only had they no right to it, ... to let the Americans have ... father, the King, had ... The collection is now on its ... having been shipped from Havre ... from what we hear, and from ... many pictures which have ... doubt that the gift may ... to the sufferers by the great ... in delicacy and gener- ... where all have done ex- ... name more than another, ... contribution, it is ... to judge better of it than of ... the photograph which has been ... color drawing, and in the ... would no doubt fetch a large ... in Paris. But, indeed, there ... honorable competition among ... which should be foremost in ... the pictures have written on ... rather from the heart ... quaint little messages—mute ... from over seas.

... OF POLICE.

... Commissioners—Trial of Offi- ... Complained of.

... of the Board of Police was ... the three Commission- ...

... maltreatment of a citizen ... Sergeant Bischoff, the ... Schwartz, who testified ... by Bischoff in the station, ... for fast driving, the Ser- ... was the man who had ... over him. ... that the man used violent ... and he choked a little to ... Several policemen ... was drunk, and extremely ... Sergeant only shoved him ... charges were dismissed, ... by President Talcott. ... James Conway, and ... their resignations, which ...

... Marshal B. Atwell having ... entire satisfaction, were ap- ... the police force ... of the Second Pre- ... with intoxication and con- ... officer. It was shown that ... of liquor. In consider- ... been a good, exemplary ... dealt with, and fined three ...

... communication was received and ... Marshal: ... citizens and resident property ... avenue, between ... streets, respectfully call ... Board to the action ... Company in pumping of said ... into the gutters of said ... This refuse gas has, on ... become ignited, causing dan- ... above-described locality ... Board will abate this ... policemen will ever pray.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Kinzie School Order Vetoed by the Mayor.

$—,000 School-House for Third Avenue—Sidewalks.

Petition to Change the Name of Madison Street to Broadway.

Police to Be Turned Out of the Jones School Building.

The Common Council held a regular meeting last evening, President McAvoy in the chair. There were also present the following Aldermen: Glocker, Bowen, Otis, Dixon, Coey, McGrath, Thompson, Daggy, Stone, Schmitz, Hickey, Cullerton, Bailey, Clowry, Bateham, Holden, Bond, Verdier, Sweet, Witbeck, Gardner, Cleveland, Buehler, McAuley, Schmidt, Stout, Schaffner, Lengacher, McCarney, Clarke, Ogden, Busse, and Woodman.

KINZIE SCHOOL, NOT TO BE FOUR STORIES.

The following communication was received from His Honor, the Mayor:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith return, without my approval, the order passed by your honorable body at the regular meeting "directing the Board of Public Works to cause to be erected a school building on the Kinzie School lot," and the proper plans and specifications for the erection of a first-class four-story building to be erected on the site of the ... school, the same to be of sufficient size to accommodate the children of said district, and permit the upper stories to be used for High School purposes.

I ask your honorable body to reconsider so much of said order as contemplates the erection of a first-class four-story building on the site of the Kinzie School. The location is not in my judgment sufficiently central for purposes of a High School for the North Division. The territory south of said school, before the fire, was mainly occupied with business improvements, and will be again after the rebuilding. The great mass of the High School pupils would reside so far north of the present site that it would be an agitation before many years for the location of another High School building, more centrally located. There are several other lots owned by the city, which, in my opinion, would accommodate the people of the North Division better than the present location: the Elm street lot, the Newberry, or the North Avenue lot, for example.

The school fund can ill spare the money at this time to erect a first-class four-story building. ... I am informed by several members of the Board that ... the Ogden school building, the one commended to be rebuilt, will furnish ample accommodation for North Division High School pupils for such time as a permanent location can be decided upon and improved, and that it can be spared for that use, if it is deemed best to have the branch High school established there for a few years. For these reasons I would respectfully return the order to your honorable body for reconsideration.

JOSEPH MEDILL, Mayor.

Ald. Schaffner moved to reconsider the vote by which the ordinance was passed, which motion was agreed to. He then moved to amend the order by striking out that portion in reference to the Ogden School, the same being an amendment to the report of the Committee presented by Ald. Ogden.

The motion was carried.

Ald. Schaffner moved to pass the order as reported by the Committee.

Ald. Daggy moved to lay the motion and the order subject temporarily on the table.

The motion was lost—yeas, 5; nays, 29.

The order as reported was then passed unanimously.

THE THIRD AVENUE SCHOOL.

Ald. Daggy moved to take from the table the order for the erection of a school-house on the corner of Harrison street and Third avenue. It was laid upon the table, on the motion of Ald. ..., in order to secure a better school-house. The Council had now some experience on the subject of better buildings, from the Kinzie ...

The order was taken up.

Ald. Daggy moved its passage.

Ald. ... moved to make it a four-story building, changing the appropriation to $40,000.

Ald. McCaffrey moved to lay the motion on the table.

The motion was lost—yeas, 13; nays, 23.

Ald. Daggy, after an unlimited amount of talk between the North and South Side Aldermen, moved the amendment, which was agreed to.

The agreement was, on motion, waived, and the order passed.

PETITIONS, COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Petition of Jacob Webber, to build a barn, was referred to the Board of Public Works.

Remonstrance against the Atlantic & Pacific ... was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys.

SIDEWALKS.

Ald. ... presented an order for temporary sidewalks on the west side of Franklin street, between Randolph and Washington streets, which was passed.

Orders were also passed for sidewalks on Fifth avenue, from Washington to Madison streets; on ... street, from Chicago avenue to North avenue; on Rees street, from Larrabee to Halsted; on Fifth avenue, from Taylor to ...

Ald. ... moved the passage of an order for a sidewalk on the following streets: On the west side of Larrabee street from North avenue to Sophia; on the west side of Clark street from North avenue to Fullerton avenue; on Lincoln avenue from Wells street to Hurlbut street, which was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys.

Ald. ... asked the passage of an order for temporary sidewalk on the west side of State street, from Monroe to Madison street, which was passed.

THE EVANSTON RAILROAD.

A communication was presented from Governor Evans, of Colorado, asking ... being offered, the communication ... set forth that the gentleman owned $30,000 ... Chicago & Evanston Railroad, and denied that any of the Directors to meddle with the stock and protested against any negotiation or acceptance from them any surrender or modification of the terms or conditions of the ordinance of August 17, 1864.

It was referred to the Judiciary Committee and the Corporation Counsel.

WANT THE NAME CHANGED.

Ald. Bateham presented a petition from several citizens to change the name of West Madison street to Broadway. It was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys.

THEY CAN HAVE IT.

A communication from the Illinois Homoeopathic Association, asking for the use of the Council Chamber for May 14, 16, and 18, was, on motion, granted.

BUILDING THE COURT HOUSE.

Ald. ... presented a preamble and resolution, setting forth that, after the expenditure of ... in the rebuilding of bridges, out of the ... Canal fund remitted to the city ... there would be $110,000 remaining ... and authorizing the Board of Public Works to take preliminary steps towards the rebuilding of the City Hall.

DELINQUENT PROPERTY.

Ald. ... presented the following, which was passed:

Ordered, That the Corporation Counsel be, and is hereby requested to report at the next regular meeting of the Council an ordinance providing for the sale, at the earliest practicable moment, of delinquent property, for taxes and special assessments.

PERMANENT SIDEWALKS.

Ald. Bateham moved the passage of the following:

Ordered, That the Board of Public Works be required to order sidewalks to be constructed, either temporary or permanent, as circumstances will permit, on each side of all graded streets in the burnt district of the city, said sidewalks to be built at the expense of the owners of property on said streets.

The resolution was adopted.

RE-ERECTING LAMP POSTS IN THE NORTH DIVISION.

Ald. Woodman asked the passage of an order directing the re-erection of all lamp-posts in the North Division, south of Chicago avenue and east of North Clark street, and north of the Chicago River.

Ald. Schaffner moved to amend by substituting Division street for Chicago avenue.

It was referred to the Committee on Gaslights.

THE ARMORY AND THE JONES SCHOOL.

Ald. ... presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Schools:

Whereas, The Board of Police have taken possession of, and occupy, the building on the Jones School lot without authority, for a Police Station; and

Whereas, Said school building belongs to the School Fund of this city, and of right ought to be kept for school purposes, for which it was built ...; therefore, be it

Ordered, That the Board of Police Commissioners vacate said school building, and secure some other place for said Police Station, and that the Board of Education take said school building in their charge for the accommodation of the children of the Jones school Districts.

PRESERVING NORTH STATE STREET.

Ald. ... asked for the passage of an order directing the Board of Public Works to prepare an ordinance for the widening of North State street, from Kinzie street to North avenue.

BOARD TO PRESERVING TIMBER.

Ald. ... asked the passage of the following, and it was passed:

Ordered, That the President of the Council be requested to appoint another Committee, consisting of three members of the Council, to carry out the wishes of the ... in investigating the different processes for preserving timber, the result of such investigation to be reported back to this body at an early day.

THE SCAMMON SCHOOL LOT.

A communication from the Board of Education in reference to the sale of the Scammon School lot, published heretofore in THE TRIBUNE, was referred to the Committee on Schools.

"OLD TALCOTT."

A communication was received from the Board of Police, recommending the exchange of the ... engine lot on LaSalle street, for ... on Franklin street, owned ... Kent, together with a resolution authorizing the exchange.

Commissioner Talcott was called upon to explain, and installed himself as "Old Talcott." The ... in order and made the special order for Monday evening.

POLICE AND FIRE ITEMS RECOMMENDED.

Upon a suspension of the rules, the report of the Committee on Fire and Water on the communication of the Police Commissioners already printed, was taken up and concurred in, and the appropriations recommended in it passed.

GETTING ON CARS WHILE IN MOTION.

The Committee, to whom was referred the ordinance prohibiting the getting on cars or other vehicles while in motion, reported in favor of the passage of the same. ... The report was laid over.

NO MORE FREE LICENSES.

The Committee on Licenses presented a report on the subject of free licenses, setting forth the opinion of the Corporation Counsel on ... and declared the granting of the same illegal, and recommending the discontinuance of ...

It was concurred in.

BEER WAGONS.

The Committee on Licenses, to whom was referred a resolution concerning beer wagons being used without license, reported that in the opinion of the Corporation Counsel was to the effect that ... license can be required. The Committee, therefore, recommended that the subject be placed on file, and the ordinance in relation to vehicles be amended as provided in the ...

LIGHT LAMPS.

The Committee, to whom was referred the resolution directing the City Comptroller to erect ... lamps in certain localities, reported as follows:

After a consideration of the matter, they find ... gas light bill for the quarter ending ... to amount to the sum of $98,828.38, ... of which $40,583.70 is for the North and South Divisions, and $38,204.40 for the West Division. ... lamps, at an annual cost to the city for gas ... Your Committee find that at the present time there are but ... lamps in the South and North Divisions, and deem it important that there should be at least four more erected at once, and would, therefore, recommend the passage of the resolution.

The report was concurred in.

ADJOURNED MEETING FOR MONDAY.

Ald. Dixon moved that when the Council adjourn, it be until Thursday at 7:30 o'clock.

On motion of Ald. McGrath, the special meeting was called for Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

THE COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE.

The Chair appointed as the Committee to investigate the process for preserving timber, Ald. Bateham, Thompson, and Lengacher.

After frittering away an hour in senseless child's-play, the Council succeeded in adjourning—yeas, 20; nays, 12.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

Feast of the Passover.

The Hebrews of this city commenced, last evening, the celebration of the feast of unleavened bread, that being the beginning of the 14th day of their month Nisan. The festival is to last seven days. During the first and last it is expected that all believers will refrain from their usual avocations. The intervening time is to be considered as in a certain sense holy, although ordinary business can continue. Jews in the Holy Land keep but one day; those in remote quarters of the world observe two. The use of bread, beer, and all articles of food in which there has been any fermentation is forbidden, and all vessels used in cooking are carefully purified. The emancipation of the Children of Israel is observed with appropriate ceremonies, and a portion of the time is given up to a reading of the Talmud, and portions of the Old Testament referring to their delivery from Egyptian bondage. All social distinctions are laid aside, and the family domestics participate in the ceremonies with the households to which they belong. The "Passover" or "Paschal" season happening while the sun is in Aries, and before he enters Taurus, a lamb was the special animal sacrificed at this peculiar season, and the Hebrew word from which the Hebrew title of the festival comes, means the Paschal lamb.

Building Permits.

Building permits were yesterday issued by the Board of Public Works, as follows: Watson & King, five-story brick and basement, 160 feet front by 73 feet deep on VanBuren street, in Block 10 of fractional Section 15; S. S. & D. B. Gardner, four-story brick and basement, 40 by 160 feet, on Randolph street, Block 73, Old Town; S. S. & D. B. Gardner, four-story stone and basement, 40 by 130 feet, on Washington street, Block 35, Old Town; Tyson & Robinson, one-story brick, ... by 140 feet, on North ... street; Jonas Hudson, ... brick and basement, 25 by 60 feet, No. 423 North Wells street; Alden L. Robb, one-story brick and basement, 20 by 38 feet, rear of No. 19 Congress street; Matthias Muller, two-story brick and basement, 48 by 60 feet, Lot 108, Brownson's Addition, on North avenue; James Couch, three-story brick and basement, 20 by 80 feet, Lot 8, Block 18, Old Town, on Clark street; Sloan Corbin, four-story brick, 35 by 89 feet, rear of Grand Central Hotel, on Michigan avenue; Edwin Lewis, three-story brick and basement, 25 by 40 feet, No. 74 South Sangamon street.

The Bigelow Block.

The Board of Commissioners for the condemnation of the Bigelow Block met yesterday morning. The first business was the presentation of a mortgage made by Geo. A. Bigelow to the Pawtucket Institution for Saving,—the total amount being $25,000. The attorney suggested also that something should be allowed the mortgage-holder on account of the payment of the money before the notes were due. A judgment claim of the Manufacturers' National Bank for $12,778.34 was also filed. Another judgment claim against Mr. Bigelow for $448 was presented, together with some small mechanics' liens. A judgment claim of Geo. A. Meech for about $600 was also presented, together with an execution in favor of H. A. Wilmarth, and a judgment in favor of E. H. Walker for $1,160. After several similar claims had been put in, the Board adjourned till this morning at 11 o'clock.

Accidents.

Eugene Duffy was thrown out of his buggy on Market street, near White, yesterday afternoon, and received several severe cuts on the head and face.

—About dusk last evening, John Powers, of No. 73 Bunker street, fell from a wagon on Market street, near Van Buren, and sustained slight injuries.

—An Italian lad, named Joseph Sotheral, had his right leg broken yesterday afternoon. A pile of lumber in the rear of No. 496 Milwaukee avenue, fell on him. He was taken to his home, No. 560 West Chicago avenue.

—John Garvey, a laborer, who was employed in cleaning West Lake street yesterday morning, was run into and knocked down by a street car or a hay wagon, which came into collision. The man had a portion of his scalp torn off, and will probably die, as he is 70 years of age. The drivers of the vehicles were arrested.

Coroner's Inquests.

The body of the woman found in the river near the North avenue bridge, on Saturday last, has been identified as that of Amelia Krowetsky. She was last seen alive on the night of March 15. There were no marks of violence on her corpse, and the coroner's jury returned a verdict of found drowned.

The inquest on the body of Anton Lang, who was accidentally shot by his employer, Anton Deanicker, at 460 South Canal street, last Friday, was deferred until this morning. One of the witnesses was absent. Deanicker is still in custody.

Meteorological.

Meteorological observations, as recorded by J. G. Langguth, Optician, 134 State street, corner of Madison. (Observer to the Smithsonian Institute.) The small letters are the initials for gentle; high; veering; rain; snow; moist atmosphere; dry.

CHICAGO, April 22.

Time.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.	Rain.
Night preceding.	30° F	.....	....	To 2 p. m.
7:00 a. m.	34	29.55	N. E. g.	
2:00 p. m.	38	29.53	E. g.	
7:00 p. m.	37	29.47	S. E. g.	inches.

Everything.

Mr. and Mrs. George M. Pullman are sojourning at the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans.

—There were two false alarms of fire yesterday, from Box No. 16, at 4:25 in the afternoon, and Box No. 8, at 8:15 in the evening.

—The Ætna Base Ball Club hold a regular meeting this evening, at No. 39 West Randolph street, for the transaction of important business.

—An adjourned meeting of the Board of Directors of the Washingtonian Home, will be held at the Home this evening. A full attendance is desired.

—The Committee on Chicago Relief of the Cincinnati Council, are about to report a resolution returning the remainder of the fund in their possession—about $75,000—to the City Treasury.

—Mayor Medill, yesterday, received a letter from Francis M. Cordievo, Vice Consul of the United States at Rio Janeiro, enclosing a draft for $223, contributed by several gentlemen of Rio Janeiro, for the relief of Chicago sufferers. This swells the donations of Rio Janeiro to nearly $10,000.

—The Sociable Base Ball Club have organized for the season, and put the following nine in the field: W. Moehler, c.; D. Smith, p.; G. Edwards, s. s.; W. Holbrook, 1 b.; J. Johnson, 2 b.; C. Adams, 3 b.; M. Sterling, l. f.; F. Edwards, c. f.; B. Benedict, r. f.

—Mr. Hoehl, one of the editors of the *Staats Zeitung*, was garroted and robbed of a gold watch and chain while going home early yesterday morning. The corner of West Taylor street and Centre avenue was the place where he met the footpads.

—The great sale of David A. Gage's blooded horses will be held on Wednesday and Thursday, June 19 and 20, and not on Wednesday and Thursday of this week, as the stupid and unreliable Chicago *Times* stated in Sunday's issue. When the sale does occur it will include the famous Hambletonian stallion, Logan; the fast and staunch trotting mare, Clara G., and numerous running and trotting stallions, geldings and mares.

—Professor Richards, of Massachusetts, has won an enviable and national reputation by his public service in popularizing the great themes of modern science. Our community have greatly enjoyed his lectures for two or three seasons. His programme for the next season is a very attractive one, announcing no fewer than twenty splendidly illustrated lectures, of which eight are entirely new. He expects, we understand, to visit Europe this summer, to obtain supporters for the great work in which his success is so proudly pre-eminent. Lecture Committees in Chicago, and throughout the West, will do well to make their engagements with him as early as possible. Such lectures as those he delivers are worth shoals of the effervescent mouthings of the platform, as commonly heard.

—The Milwaukee *Sentinel* has a report that a third railway line is projected between that city and Chicago—that a corps of engineers is now engaged in surveying this third route—that this route will be in the interest of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Road. It is alleged that when the Chicago line of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Road is completed, the Pennsylvania Central is to have a running arrangement over it, and the Michigan Central will enjoy the same privilege over the Chicago and Northwestern. In order, therefore, to be on a par with these corporations, the Michigan Southern sees a necessity for a line of its own; hence the present project.

Something New.

It is an old proverb, "That there is nothing new under the sun," but the ladies who attend the annual display of spring and summer styles at the well-known dry goods house of A. G. Downs & Co., No. 334 West Madison street, have found that there is something new, and a visit to their dress and cloak rooms to-day and to-morrow will prove that the suits on exhibition are fully up to their former standard, and are most artistic and elegant in design. The ladies of Chicago and vicinity will feel amply repaid by attending this grand opening.

Fancy Steam Dyeing.

The Boston Fancy Steam Dye House, located at No. 158 Illinois street, near North Clark, and No. 264 West Madison street, is prepared to attend to the cleaning and dyeing of ladies' and gentlemen's goods, promptly, cheaply, and satisfactorily, as before the fire. The best machinery has been obtained, and the most experienced hands only are employed. AUGUST SCHWARZ.

Great Real Estate Sale.

Fifty dwelling houses and lots will be sold without limitation on extraordinary easy terms, by Wm. A. Butters & Co., on Monday next. Full particulars can be had by reference to the advertisements in the auction column.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, April 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; low to choice XXX, $8.00@10.50; choice family, $10.25@12.00. Corn quiet; mixed, 67c; white, 68c. Oats, 53@54c. Bran, $1.50.

HAY—Prime, $26.00@28.00; choice, $29.00@30.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess, $13.50. Bacon dull at ...; Hams, sugar-cured, ... Sugar ... Lard, firmly held; tierce, ...; keg, ... Sugar dull; fully fair, 9¼c. Molasses, nothing doing. Coffee, 18@20½c.

MONETARY—Sterling, 21½; sight, ¼ premium. Gold, 11½.

COTTON—Quiet; sales, 3,000; good ordinary, 21¼c; low middling, 22½c; middling, 23½c; receipts, 1,200; exports—Liverpool, 3,505; Barcelona, 384; coast, 1,882; stock, 105,000.

WHISKEY—90@94c.

FOR CINCINNATI.

Organization of a German Reunion and Reform Association.

Arrangements Made for a Mass Meeting on Next Thursday Evening.

The Germans of Cincinnati, under the leadership of Judge Stallo, having organized a Reunion and Reform Association, intended to unite both Republicans and Democrats in a Convention to be held at Cincinnati on the same day with the Liberal Republican Convention, which movement has been indorsed by other cities forming like associations, the Germans of Chicago organized such an association last evening, at the rooms of Emil Dietsch, on Randolph street.

The following are the principal articles of faith promulgated and to be supported by the Reunion and Reform Convention:

1. The Constitution as it is, with its amendments, and the protection of the rights of all citizens in accordance therewith.
2. Cessation of the agitation of settled differences.
3. Re-establishment of brotherly feeling and relations among the whole of the people of the Union.
4. Strict regard to the principles of the Constitution; resistance to the usurpation of unconstitutional powers in every form and against every encroachment in the sphere of local government.
5. Universal amnesty, united to universal suffrage.
6. A strict support of the public credit, and resistance to every effort tending to repudiate the obligations of the Federal Government towards its creditors.
7. Early resumption of specie payment.
8. Modification of the present Tariff to the basis of Revenue duties.
9. Reduction of taxes.
10. Doing away with the demoralizing system of Government patronage, and raising the standard of morality in our political life by a reformation in our official system.
11. Voters must be imbued with the fundamental principle that political rights are necessarily united with political duties, and the neglect of good citizens to exercise them results in damage to the public interests, and makes thorough reforms impossible.

Mr. Hermann Lieb called the meeting to order, and nominated Colonel Voss as Chairman, and Mr. Schenck as Secretary, who were unanimously elected.

At the request of the Chairman, Mr. Binder, of the *Union*, read the call for the meeting, after which the Chairman announced that it would be the privilege of this meeting to nominate delegates to be sent to the Cincinnati Reunion and Reform Convention.

Mr. Binder made the motion that those present should proceed to the election of delegates.

Mr. Bellinghauser thought that, if there was ... the meeting should ... to give an opportunity for the attendance of a larger assembly.

Mr. Binder thought that no time should be lost, and if this meeting would resolve themselves into an Association, they would thereby be enabled to elect and send delegates to Cincinnati.

Mr. Lieb considered it immaterial whether a large or small number constituted the Association, and the delegates elected by the present meeting would be duly acknowledged.

Mr. Richbaum suggested that only such persons should be chosen as delegates who took sufficient interest in the matter to be then present.

Mr. Binder remonstrated against such action, as many persons who take an earnest interest in the present movement were perhaps hindered by sufficient reasons from attending, and such persons would further the interests under consideration as fully as those able to attend the present meeting.

Mr. Richbaum recommended speedy action, and the immediate election of delegates.

Mr. Dietsch considered that all intelligent Germans of this city were in harmony with the object of this meeting, and their hearty co-operation with the objects of this meeting could be depended upon, and the delegates should be chosen.

Mr. Bauer (who spoke in English) advised an adjournment to the Turner Hall on the West Side until next Thursday evening, and by proper advertising of such meeting a large and enthusiastic attendance would be secured, and a Committee of Five should be chosen to make preparation for such meeting.

Mr. Binder considered Mr. Bauer's amendment proper, provided he had a guarantee that such Committee would act. People did not like to attend meetings just now, and it would involve the raising of funds to defray the expenses of such meeting.

General Lieb agreed to guarantee the funds necessary for such an adjourned mass meeting, and said, with the assistance of the Americans, a splendid result would be attained.

Mr. Binder withdrew his motion for an immediate election of delegates.

Mr. Dietsch could not see why they could not then and there select the names of such men as the Germans would like to see sent as delegates to Cincinnati.

Mr. Binder advocated the election of five persons as a Committee to make preparation for a mass meeting next Thursday, at Vorwaerts Turner Hall, to act in conjunction with their American fellow-citizens.

Mr. Thal earnestly recommended the election of five delegates to the Cincinnati Convention.

General Lieb considered that the future mass meeting would be under the auspices of the present Association, and before adjournment the present Association should retain a permanent organization throughout the campaign.

Mr. Thal could not see why their own delegates could not be elected now, so as to make certain of having properly elected delegates.

Mr. Binder agreed with Mr. Thal that the Union Reform Association elect their delegates to act in harmony with those to be elected by the mass meeting as delegates.

The selection of a Committee of ten to make preparations for the mass meeting was agreed to.

Mr. Michaelson considered an election of twenty delegates to Cincinnati by the present meeting as desirable.

Mr. Binder stated that the mass meeting to be held would no doubt, also, select some German delegates and, therefore, the number of delegates to be elected by the present meeting should not be increased.

Mr. Michaelson amended his views, so that the twenty delegates to be nominated by this meeting should be submitted to the mass meeting for ratification.

Mr. Schick earnestly indorsed the success of a mass meeting, and hoped the election of delegates would be postponed and made by such mass meeting.

Mr. Michaelson withdrew his amendment calling for the election of ten instead of five delegates to be sent by this association to the Cincinnati Convention, which was unanimously agreed to, and the Chairman was authorized to make such selection of delegates.

Mr. Struck made a motion that the delegates appointed should act in harmony with those appointed at the mass meeting.

General Lieb considered such motion entirely unnecessary, as the mass meeting would act under the auspices of this association.

Mr. Bauer requested that the names of prominent Americans be added to the call of the mass meeting, especially of prominent American Republicans, so that a large attendance of Americans may be secured at such meeting to act in harmony with the Germans.

After some debate the Committee of Arrangement proposed for the mass meeting was selected by the Chairman as follows: General Lieb, Frederick Bauer, J. A. Hoesing, Wm. Struck, Otto Peltzer, Frederick F. Cook, F. H. Tyndale, F. A. Weber, Frederick A. Kern, Louis Schwuchow.

On motion of Mr. Michaelson, the President of the association was added to the number of delegates to the Cincinnati Convention.

On motion of Colonel Anneke the name of Louis Schwuchow was added to the call for the mass meeting, as President of, and on behalf of, the German Workingmen's Association, which was received with applause.

There being no further business on hand, the Association adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mr. Daly's benefit at the Academy of Music last night proved to be a most successful affair, both in the quality and quantity of the attendance, and in the character of the programme, the chief feature of which was the "Long Strike," which was produced powerfully and smoothly, Mr. Daly appearing in his favorite role of *Moneypenny*, in which he made his first strong impression upon the Chicago public at Hooley's Opera House. In addition, there was the first appearance, for a long time, of Miss Katie Mayhew, who had volunteered for the occasion, playing *Katy O'Sheal* in the farce of that name. She has greatly improved since Chicago saw her last, both in acting and singing, and is growing to be one of the most charming of soubrettes.

For the first time since the opening of the theatre Mr. Gardiner is obliged to disappoint the public in failing to fill the bill. For imperative and unavoidable reasons, "Peril" will not be given to-night, the "Long Strike" having been substituted. The Academy patrons need not repine at the change, for the latter play, as produced last evening, will prove a powerful attraction. "Peril" will positively be given to-morrow evening.

THE MINSTRELS

began their week last night with a crowded house, and a programme of the richest order. Passing over the first part, which is well stocked with enjoyable things, not the least among which is the laughable *finale*, the "Phantom Chorus," we find Harrigan and Hart repeating the "Little Frauds," and receiving as boisterous *encores* as ever. The act would be almost unparalleled, in point of enjoyment to the audience, were it not for Mr. Hart's tendency to stop short of the limits of the consideration due to an assemblage made up largely of ladies. His antics are a trifle too broad, and should be toned down somewhat. The sketch of "Take It," by Arlington and Price, is one of their best, while in "Bad Whiskey" Harrington and Hart give a representation of a Celtic family unpleasantness which would do credit to the legitimate. The "100th night of Hamlet" introduces Mr. Kemble in his fine vein of burlesque tragedy, while Cotton is unusually funny. "The Black Crook" closes the performance, and an extraordinary production it is, needing to be seen to be appreciated.

THE "BLACK CROOK"

in its pristine seriousness, entered upon its third week at the Globe Theatre last evening with an audience considerably smaller than heretofore, but still a good paying house. It is a significant commentary upon the discrimination of the patrons of the play that, while *Greppo's* dreary attempts at wit (or, rather, the author's abortive efforts to give him something funny to say or do), never fail to carry out a hearty laugh and a round of applause, Betty Rigl's fine dancing excites scarcely a murmur of approbation. As an artistic and refined exponent of the "poetry of motion," her superior has never been seen in Chicago, and yet she is rarely rewarded by so much as a single responsive foot heel, much less the hearty *encores* that she so richly merits. There has been nothing new added in the way of *mise en scene*, and the only incidental feature which has not grown tiresome is the business of "Little Vic," who is certainly a charming little phenomenon.

Disaster to an Ocean Steamer.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 20.—Early this morning guns were heard and rockets were seen going up at the mouth of the harbor, indicating that a steamer was ashore. A signal from the citadel, in answer, showed her to be the steamer Peruvian, from Liverpool. She had gone on the Thrum Cap shoals, and was in a dangerous position. Tugs were sent to her assistance, and some passengers, 700 in number, put in previously gone on board a schooner, which had proceeded in getting to her assistance. The steamer is in the stream ... the steamer off, and she now lies in the stream leaking badly. It is stated that her compartments are filled with water. Divers have gone down to examine the condition of her bottom. The place where she went aground is a very bad one, and, in another hour, she would probably have gone to pieces.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 22.—The steamer Peruvian has been hauled into her dock, and is discharging. The pilot, Michael Edwards, who was responsible for the nearly disastrous occurrence of Saturday, made off in his boat, and has not been seen since.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The census of France is to be taken May 1, on one day.

—A plan by R. M. Upjohn, of New York, and known as "the modern secular Gothic," has been adopted for the new State House at Hartford, Conn.

—Some twenty firms at Buffalo, N. Y., engaged in the manufacture of leather, produced, last year, 600,000 sides of sole leather, 175,000 sides of rough and upper leather, and 380,000 sheep pelts,—employing in the operation not less than 1,300 men, and consuming 110,000 cords of bark, which is hemlock sections, where most of the tanneries are located, would be valued at not less than $440,000. Several estimates by parties in the business put the aggregate of sales for the year 1871 at $6,000,000.

—Congressmen have until the 1st of July to fill vacancies in the Naval Academy at Annapolis. The present number of Cadets is 218, while the maximum allowed by law is 334.

—The Havana *Diario* shows that the exportation of sugar from Cuba was, in 1871, 904,891 boxes less than in 1870, and, of molasses, 79,902 hogsheads,—a reduction of 20 per cent.

—The work of construction of the four steamships of the Transatlantic Steamship Company, at the yard of Cramp & Son, Philadelphia, is being pushed forward with great rapidity. Eight hundred men are engaged upon the four ocean giants, and the Pennsylvania, the vessel most advanced, will be ready for launching by the middle of June.

—The informal ballot by which candidates are to be selected for the Alumni representatives in the Yale College corporation will close the 1st of May.

—During the first three months of this year, the losses of Gloucester fishermen were five vessels and forty-four lives.

—Out of the trouble between the Market street and the Union City Passenger Railway Companies is likely to come good to the citizens of Philadelphia, for the probabilities are that fares will be reduced on the former and other city roads, as a means of cutting the throat of the latter. The Market street line has possession of the premises, and the Union line has an act of Assembly as its warrant for laying additional tracks on Market street.

—France has abolished the passport system as regards English subjects only, and foreigners of other nationalities naturally grumble about it.

... showed them how to imitate rosewood. Formerly two kinds of paint or coloring matter were used, but one day an ingenious youngster mixed them and applied them together. He fled in terror at the approach of the foreman, but left an admirable imitation of rosewood behind him.

—At the sale of Le Grand Lockwood's collection, in New York, last Thursday evening, sixty-two pictures brought $43,190.

—The Philadelphia Public Building Commissioners have resolved, by a vote of nine to two, that there shall be but a single building erected, and that one upon the intersection of Broad and Market streets. Such as opposed the intersection plan were mainly those who sought to prevent the public buildings being erected anywhere except upon Independence or Washington squares.

—There are said to be 300 German newspapers in this country.

—When the new mill now going up in Warren, R. I., is completed, the Warren Manufacturing Company will have 57,000 spindles in operation.

—Mr. Chillingworth, representative of the Springfield armorers, in advocating their claim before Congress for an equalization of wages, has ascertained that the following amendment, which practically repeals the eight-hour system in all navy yards, is to be reported in the Senate on the Naval Appropriation Bill: [Provided further, that the number of hours constituting a day's work shall be the same as shall be usual and customary in private employments in the vicinity of such navy yards.]

Canal and Lake Navigation.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., April 22.—Propeller City of Toledo arrived last night from Detroit. Propeller City of Concord and St. Albans started out this a. m. There is still a good deal of ice which appears stronger since the frost of last night. The water is in the Canal and vessels are starting down.

PORT RYERSON, Ont., April 22.—A schooner, the first arrival of the season, arrived from Port Rowan yesterday. Large quantities of ice are still outside.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Particular Notice.

Mr. BARTLEY T. CAMPBELL'S great society play of

PERIL!

not having received the number of rehearsals necessary for the proper production of such a beautiful and popular play, consequently

The Long Strike!

received last night with unbounded enthusiasm, with new and beautiful scenery, and the STRONGEST CAST EVER IN CHICAGO, will be REPEATED TO-NIGHT and WEDNESDAY MATINEE, together with a

Rattling Irish Farce!

WEDNESDAY EVENING the first representation of

PERIL!

GLOBE THEATRE.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE

Black Crook! Black Crook!

MLLE. BETTY RIGL.

Mlle. Emma Carle, Mlle. Lily Carle, Mlle. Ada Laurent, Herr Carle, Little Vic, J. W. Sandford, etc., etc., etc.

MATINEES—Wednesday and Saturday.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.

NOTICE.

Will be closed for stage repairs. Will open Monday, April 29, with

JOHN DILLON & IRWIN COMBINATION

In the Comedy called

SATAN IN PARIS! AND SEEING DILLON.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

For this week only, HARRIGAN and HART in the LITTLE FRAUDS.

BLACK BROOK! BLACK BROOK!

Monday evening, April 29, first appearance of the great German delineator, D. L. MORRIS. First appearance of the great sensational, grotesque, and elaborate song and dance artist, CHAS. WALTERS.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,

Under the direction of Mr. O. C. KNOPFEL, at the Michigan-av. Baptist Church, Tuesday, April 23, A. D. 1872.

At the urgent request of very many of our citizens Mr. Knopfel has consented to repeat the delightful concert of April 9, and will be assisted by the following artists:

PROGRAMME:

PART FIRST.

1. Grand March and Chorus from Tannhauser.....Wagner. Mr. Louis Falk, (Organ) Messrs. Ledochowski, and Flagler, (Pianists) and Orchestra.
2. Prayer from Stradella.....Flotow. Mr. Alex. Bischoff.
3. Miserere from Trovatore.....Verdi. (For Organ, Piano, Violin and Violoncello). Messrs. Flagler, Knopfel, Meyer and Hand.
4. Scena and Aria from Freischutz.....Weber. Mrs. Clara Huck.
5. Cradle Song.....Gottschalk. (Arranged for the Piano and Organ), Messrs. Knopfel and Falk.
6. Duet from Belisario.....Donizetti. Messrs. Bischoff and Foltz.
7. Te Deum in B flat.....Knopfel. Miss Hastreiter, Mrs. Farwell, Miss Wordragen, Miss Holden, and Messrs. Hunnemann, Bischoff, Sloan, and Bowen.

PART SECOND.

8. Polka de la Rine.....Raff. Mr. N. Ledochowski.
9. Heavens Shed a Tear.....Kuchen. (Tenor Solo with Organ and Clarinet Obbligato. Messrs. Hunnemann, Knopfel, and Weisenbach.
10. Two Movements from Quartette in E flat.....Beethoven. Messrs. Knopfel, Meyer, Konig, and Hand.
11. L'Ardite Valse.....Arditi. Miss Lena Hastreiter.
12. Traumerei.....Schumann. (For Organ, Piano, and String Quartette). Falk, Knopfel, Meyer, Hunnemann, Konig, and Hand.
13. Tyrolienne.....Proch. Mrs. Clara Huck.
14. Quintette and Chorus from Martha. Miss Hastreiter, Miss Wordragen, Messrs. Hunnemann, Sloan, Bowen and Chorus. (with Organ, Piano and Orchestra accompaniment).

Tickets, 50c.; reserved seats, 75c. To be obtained on the South Side at Knopfel's Music Store, Central Hall Block, cor. Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st., at Cobb's Library, 501 Wabash-av.; on the West Side, at Strell's Drug Store, 50 West Madison-st.

GILMORE'S INTERNATIONAL JUBILEE.

The first grand rehearsal of "The Chicago Mendelssohn Society" for the "Jubilee," will take place at Lyon & Healy's music store, corner Wabash-av. and Sixteenth-st., on Friday evening next, the 26th inst. The society is already organized with a nearly full membership, and under the directorship of Mr. J. A. Butterfield. All members are requested to be present, and any singers desiring to participate will be afforded an opportunity on that occasion.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

Grand Concert and Entertainment,

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 25,

By the Woman's Mission ... Soprano. Miss ... Soprano. Mr. J. Bowen ... Baritone. Mr. ... Ledochowski ... Pianist. Mr. C. A. Havens ... Organist. And other well known artists. Tickets, 50 cents.

STANLEY HALL.

Dr. S. V. RODGERS,

The great Elocutionist, will give readings to-night, at 8 o'clock, accompanied with music by Miss Blanche Tucker and others. Tickets sold at Horton's Library and 770 West Lake-st.

DRESS GOODS.

NOVELTIES!

We open, THIS MORNING, fresh and attractive patterns of Printed "Dolly Varden" and Robe Percales, Batistes, Lawns, Piques, Salernes, Cretonnes, Grenadines, Diagonals, Japanese Silks, Poplins, Cecelian Silks, Challies, Serges, and other popular fabrics, for street and house wear.

Also, in Linen, Lawn, Silk, Cashmere, and other Suits, in great variety of material; Cashmere and Cloth Jackets and Talmas, from $4.50 upward.

PARASOLS

In great variety; Lisle Thread, Berlin, Taffeta Silk, Kid, and Doe Gloves and Gauntlets; the "Victoria," a very popular three-button Kid Glove, at $2.00, in new shades.

THE "HARRIS SEAMLESS,"

Of one, two, three, and six buttons, constantly on hand.

Full lines of English and German HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR, of all grades.

"PRICES ALWAYS THE LOWEST."

Chas. Gossage & Co.

235 & 237 West Madison-st.

RICHARDS, SHAW & WINSLOW,

Dry Goods Jobbers,

134 Michigan-av.,

Announce the arrival of large Foreign invoices of Dress Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, White Goods, and French and German Fancy Goods, which, with full lines in all departments, are offered at the lowest prices.

HOSIERY, NOTIONS, ETC.

D. W. & A. KEITH & CO.,

WHOLESALE

HOSIERY, NOTIONS,

White Goods, Linens, etc.

Have a large and desirable stock of the above goods, which they offer to the trade at low prices.

Nos. 14 & 16 East Madison-st.,

NEAR WABASH-AV.

REMOVAL.

LOUIS LLOYD & CO.,

NEWSPAPER

ADVERTISING AGENCY,

Publishers and Printers,

REMOVED

To permanent quarters, 126 FIFTH-AV., near Madison-st., where they will be pleased to see all their old customers.

REMOVAL.

We have this day removed to 31 East Washington-st., near Wabash-av., where we shall be pleased to see our customers.

W. STERN & CO.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Roofing Materials

AND

BUILDING FELT.

Send for Circulars and Samples.

BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL,

230 East Monroe-st., Chicago.

C. S. RANKIN & CO.,

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

CINCINNATI, O.,

MANUFACTURE

Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

BUSINESS CARDS.

F. E. RIGBY,

PAPER HANGINGS,

624 STATE-ST.

P. & J. CASEY

At the old stand, 41 and 43 Fifth-av. (Wells-st.), between Lake and Randolph-sts. Carpets, furniture, bedding, counters and show-cases, for sale cheap.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 2 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S

U. S. Standard Scales

FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE, 46 South Desplaines-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of GEO. P. BAY & BRO. is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts settled by Geo. P. Bay. GEO. P. BAY. HENRY K. BAY.

Chicago, April 19, 1872.

DISSOLUTION.

This is to certify that the copartnership heretofore existing between W. P. ATHERTON and D. S. WEAVER, was dissolved on the 20th of March, 1872. W. P. ATHERTON.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

33 Bryant-av.

Genteel Household Furniture

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY MORNING, April 23, at 10 o'clock, at 33 Bryant-av., consisting of one Chickering full round corner, rosewood case, 7-octave Piano, Black Walnut Parlor and Chamber Sets, Brussels and All Wool Carpets, Diningroom and Kitchen Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c. Sale positive.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Bryant-av. is the first street south of Douglas House, running west from Vincennes-road.

DRY GOODS,

Clothing, Woolens, Gloves, Silk Mitts, Hosiery, Suspenders, Notions, Straw Goods, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 24, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesroom, 148 Michigan-av.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

CARPETS

At Auction, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 24, at 11 o'clock, at our Salesroom, 148 Michigan-av.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

864 *Cottage Grove-av.*

Genteel Furniture

At Auction.

Entire contents of house No. 864 Cottage Grove-av., at AUCTION on WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 24, at 10 o'clock. Parlor, Chamber, Dining-Room, and Kitchen Furniture.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 148 Michigan-av.

GENTEEL

Household Furniture

AT AUCTION,

Corner Lake-av. and Douglas-place.

We will sell without reserve, on THURSDAY morning, April 25, at 10 o'clock, the entire Household Furniture of house corner Lake-av. and Douglas-place. Brussels and Wool Carpets, Parlor & Chamber Sets, Curtains, Mirrors, Bedding, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 148 Michigan-av.

Elegant Furniture

Of a marble-front private residence,

No. 491 Michigan-av.,

AT AUCTION,

On Thursday Morning, April 25, at 10 o'cl'k.

Superb Parlor Furniture, with elegant Carving, and Silk and Satin Upholstery; Beautiful Chamber Sets, Parlor Mirrors, Carpets, Pictures, Cornices, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Crockery, etc.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 148 Michigan-av.

Elegant Furniture

At the residence of J. P. STONE,

57 Twenty-Second-st.,

AT AUCTION.

We will sell on FRIDAY MORNING, April 26, the entire Household Furniture of J. P. STONE, No. 57 Twenty-second-st., at auction, consisting of Brussels and Wool Carpets; Black Walnut Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-room Furniture, Kitchen Furniture, Crockery and Glassware. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 148 Michigan-av.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

1 and 2 Randolph-st., cor. Michigan-av.

58 PARK-AV.

The entire Household Furniture, consisting of parlor suits, marble-top chamber sets, sideboards, pillar extension tables, parlor desk, marble-top tables, mirrors, marble-top hall rack, oil paintings, Brussels and three-ply carpets, French china and glassware; one elegant piano, cost $800; parlor and cook stoves. Take Randolph-st. cars, and get off at Paulina-st.

ON TUESDAY, APRIL 23, AT 10 O'CLOCK.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Another Great Catalogue Auction Sale of

BOOTS, SHOES

AND

SLIPPERS,

On Wednesday, April 24, at 9½ a.m.

And in addition to the regular catalogue, the Stock of JACOB FICKLENBURG will be closed out by order of the administrator.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, Cor. Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING

AT AUCTION, on THURSDAY, April 25, at 9½ a. m., and at same time we will offer a large and elegant line of

UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS,

And a general assortment of

French Flowers, Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, Notions, etc.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

By HORACE REED & CO.

REGULAR CATALOGUE SALE OF

Dry Goods,

Hosiery, Notions, Flowers, etc.

ALSO

100 cases Straw Goods,

On WEDNESDAY, April 24, at our salesrooms, No. 44 State-st.

HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers.

Catalogues now ready.

524 WABASH-AV.

Household Furniture,

CONSISTING OF

ELEGANT PIANO, PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS, LOUNGES, EASY CHAIRS, MARBLE-TOP TABLES, CARPETS, GAS FIXTURES, Kitchen & Dining-room STOVES, FURNITURE, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Sale to commence on the premises, on

FRIDAY, April 26, at 10 a. m.,

And to be without reserve.

HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers, 44 State-st.

OUR REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE

OF NEW AND SECOND HAND

Furniture, Carpets and Household Goods,

Also a large line of OFFICE DESKS, on Saturday, April 27, at 10 a. m., at our salesrooms, 44 STATE-ST.

HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers.

By C. C. THAYER & CO.

Auctioneers and Real Estate Agents.

882 INDIANA-AV.

Elegant Furniture, Carpets, Chickering Piano, etc., etc.,

AT AUCTION,

Thursday, April 25, at 10 o'clock

Will be sold without reserve, at residence No. 882 Indiana-av., northwest corner of Eighteenth-st., the entire contents of said residence, comprising in part elegant parlor and chamber furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, dining-room and kitchen furniture, crockery, glassware, etc., etc. Also one fine Chickering piano, one elegant walnut bookcase.

REMOVAL.

Removal.

P. M. ALMINI & CO.,

Dealers in ARTISTS' and PAINTERS' Materials, have removed to their new store,

NO. 344 STATE-ST.

OLD

NEWSPAPERS

FOR SALE AT

Tribune Office,

15 South Canal-st.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,

ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1856.

Burned out Oct. 9, 1871. Resumed Business Nov. 1, in a temporary building. New permanent buildings, NOS. 55 AND 57 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

AT THE RED FRONT.

20 Open and Top Buggies, Democrat and Beach Wagons, Phaetons and Express Wagons, 20 Double and Single Harness,

AT AUCTION, on TUESDAY, April 23, at 10 o'clock, at the Red Front Auction House, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

23 SOUTH CLINTON-ST.

Genteel Furniture

CARPETS, MIRROR, AND PIANO,

AT AUCTION,

On Tuesday, April 23, at 10 o'clock,

At dwelling No. 23 South Clinton-st. We shall, without reserve, sell all the household effects, such as Parlor, Dining-Room, Chamber, and Kitchen Furniture, Brussels and other Carpets, Mirrors, Piano Forte, etc.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

LARGE SPECIAL SALE

New First-class, Medium, and Common Furniture, and New Carpetings,

On WEDNESDAY, April 24, at 9½ o'clock, at the Red Front, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE.

850 Cases

BOOTS AND SHOES,

ON THIRD FLOOR.

On WEDNESDAY, April 24, at 9½ o'clock, at the Red Front Auction House, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

353 WEST ADAMS-ST.

Genteel Furniture

AT AUCTION,

On FRIDAY, April 25, at 10 o'clock,

At dwelling house 353 West Adams-st. We will sell all the household effects, such as Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room, and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, etc.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

529 SOUTH STATE-ST.

Genteel Furniture

AT AUCTION,

On FRIDAY, April 26, at 10 o'clock,

At dwelling 529 South State-st., all the Parlor, Chamber, Dining-Room, and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Beds, Bedding, etc., will be sold without reserve.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

173 WEST ADAMS-ST.

Genteel Furniture

ELEGANT CARPETS, ETC., ETC.,

AT AUCTION,

On Thursday, April 25, at 10 o'clock,

At dwelling house 173 West Adams-st., all the household effects will be sold, consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Lining-Room, and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Beds, Bedding, etc.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE

Dry Goods, Clothing, Straw Goods, etc.

ALSO

A RETAIL DRY GOODS STOCK,

ON SECOND FLOOR.

On THURSDAY morning, April 25, at 9½ o'clock, at the Red Front, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

ENTIRE STOCK OF A

Retail Hardware and Tin Store

AT AUCTION, on FRIDAY, April 26, at 10 o'clock, at store, No. 104 West Madison-st. We shall sell without reserve the entire stock, consisting of Shelf Hardware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Stamped, Plain, Japanned, Planished Tinware, Plateware, etc., etc.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Large Auction Sale

OF

$350,000

WORTH OF

Choice Improved

CITY PROPERTY

AT AUCTION.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Will sell without reserve or limitation, for J. C. McCORD and E. F. RENSHAW, on

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 29,

On the grounds, corner of Vincennes-av. and Thirty-eighth-sts.,

50 Marble-Front and Milwaukee Brick 2-Story and Basement Houses and Lots,

Situated on Vincennes-av., Johnson-place, Langley-av., and Thirty-eighth-st. These houses are all first class in every respect; have eleven rooms each, bath, hot and cold water, sewerage, furnace pipes, speaking-tubes; in fact, all modern improvements, and will positively be sold for what they will bring on the following

EXTRAORDINARY EASY TERMS: $500 to $1,000 down, balance monthly, quarterly, or annually.

The houses are situated in a part of the city where property is rapidly advancing, convenient to schools, churches, street and steam cars. No better opportunity will ever be offered to secure a home at your own price on such easy terms.

PLATS of the property, and full information in regard to terms given on the day of sale.

A SPECIAL FREE TRAIN will leave the Illinois Central R. R. Depot at 10:30 a. m., returning at 4:30 p. m. Busses and street cars at all hours.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

UNIMPROVED PROPERTY

AT AUCTION.

On Tuesday Afternoon, April 30,

Sale commencing at 3 o'clock,

At Our Red Front Auction House,

Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

Lot 214 in Green's South branch Addition to Chicago, 100x244 feet, being one of the 100 feet slips docked ready for use in the lumber district. TERMS, ALL CASH.

Lots 10 and 11, in Block 4, Ashland's Second Addition, being 48 feet front by 126 feet deep, east front on Wood-st., between Monroe and Adams. TERMS, ALL CASH.

Lots 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, in Block 2, of Hill's Subdivision of the north 19 acres of the east ½ of southeast ¼ of Section 32, Town 39, North Range 14. ALL CASH.

Lots 40 and 41, Phillips' Subdivision of southwest ¼ Section 31, Town 38, Range 15 (Hyde Park). ALL CASH.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By COLBY & WIRTS.

291 and 293 Michigan-av., corner Eldridge-court.

72 HONORE-ST.,

between Wood and Lincoln-sts., will be sold by auction, on

TUESDAY, April 23, at 10 O'Clock,

the entire household furniture, consisting of an elegant rosewood

PIANO, PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS,

lounges, easy-chairs, washstands, bedsteads, dining furniture, marble-top tables, beds and bedding, crockery, stoves, Brussels, tapestry, and ingrain carpets, gas fixtures, window shades, etc. Sale to take place on the premises, Tuesday, April 23, at 10 o'clock.

COLBY & WIRTS, Auctioneers.

By S. T. JOHNSON,

Auctioneer, at 62 South Clark-st., under St. James Hotel,

A LARGE STOCK OF

Clothing, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps,

Men's Underwear, Notions, &c., &c.

Being the entire stock of my store, 53 West Madison-st., which I shall sell to the highest bidders for cash, to close the business. Commencing at

At 10 o'clock, A. M., Tuesday, April 23, '72,

and continuing from day to day, until the entire stock is closed out. The goods are all new and offers an unusual opportunity for people to a year's outfit.

S. F. HAWLEY.

MUSICAL.

NOTICE.

WABASH-AV., CORNER SIXTEENTH-ST., April, 1872.

We have concentrated our entire business, both wholesale and retail, as above, and have now no connection with any other establishment in this city.

LYON & HEALY.

SMITH & NIXON.

Wabash-av., corner Sixteenth-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A BOARDING HOUSE OF 11 ROOMS, FULL OF ... rent, $75 per month, four weeks of furniture to be bought. D. E. FISHER, Room 4, at ... Canal-st.

A BARBER SHOP IN ONE OF THE BEST LOCATIONS in the city ... for sale ... not required. Call at the ...

A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE FOR SALE IN ... Northern Iowa ... Address T., care Fuller & Fuller, Chicago.

A FLOURING MILL ... FOR SALE ... Central Railroad ... exchange for good farm or ... to KEELER, PLATT & HUDSON, ... Real Estate and Loan Agents.

A THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN WITH FROM $1,000 to $2,000 can ... connect himself with ... house in this city. Address, with name and ... Tribune office, for one week. ...

A SALOON FOR SALE VERY CHEAP, AND low rent, at 172 South Clinton-st.

GREAT INDUCEMENT FOR A RETAIL DRY goods store at Decatur, Ill., the greatest railroad centre and manufacturing city in the State, outside of Chicago, population nearly 11,000. Same building ... in the most popular part of the city ... selling, the continued illness of the senior partner. Two years' lease, and fixtures of store, with or without stock, which is new and clean, bought mostly before the present rise. S. D. LUDDEN & CO., Decatur, Ill. Reference as to responsibility, Messrs. J. V. Farwell & Co., Chicago, Ill.

HALF INTEREST IN A WELL ESTABLISHED hardware and tinware business, with a two years' lease, for sale. Address O G B, 335 West Lake-st.

HARDWARE STORE FOR SALE—CAPITAL required, about $4,000. Reasons given for selling. Address L 73, Tribune office.

NEWS, FRUIT, AND CONFECTIONERY store, with two rooms attached, for sale. Rent low. Address J. G. SMITH, 431 West Chicago-av., residence.

ONE OF THE BEST GROCERY STORES ON South Halsted-st. for sale, including building, lease, stock, fixtures, &c., doing a large cash trade. A bargain, if sold immediately. Address, for two days, L 94, Tribune office.

STOCK, FIXTURES AND LEASE, WITH cheap rent, for sale. Store 580 South Canal-st.

STORE AND LOT AT LIVE STATION, NEAR the city, good farming country. Good location for millinery, grocery, dry goods. $800, easy terms. J. G. EARLE, 23 South Canal-st., Room 1.

SMALL HOTEL KEEPERS ATTENTION—Splendid small hotel for sale, 32 rooms, only fifteen minutes' ride from Lake-st.; four years' lease; for sale at $2,000; will sell with or without $2,000 worth of elegant furniture.

TO DRUGGISTS—ONE OF THE OLDEST drug stores on South State-st., ... burned district for sale, with long lease of building. A splendid chance for some druggist with capital to take hold of a good and well-paying business. For particulars, apply to SCHRADER BROTHERS, 75 West Lake-st.

$500 WILL BUY TWO YEARS' PAID UP lease of a furnished hotel 18 miles from Chicago, with orchard, garden, and barn, with wood and ice free. 186 West Madison-st., up-stairs, at 9 or 12.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANY ONE HAVING AN INSURANCE OR OTHER agency to dispose of may find a purchaser by addressing E 41, Tribune Branch office.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES TO INVEST $500 IN a legitimate business. Reference given and required. M 99, Tribune Branch office.

ALL DEALERS IN BACON, LARD (LEAF), PETROLEUM, Groceries, &c., who wish to sell their Goods best possible direct to Belgium and Germany may address M. SALZ, Broker in Antwerp. Also, Commission, Forwarding, and Consignment.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 566 State-st.

DIVORCES — LEGALLY OBTAINED — FEE after decree, scandal avoided, eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1037.

DIVORCES—WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REPORT. Common law business. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 464 South Clark-st.

HERE IT IS! MONEY IN IT! READY FOR agents and peddlers. The most novel, useful, salable corkscrew in the world. WALTER DICKSON, Albany, N. Y.

I SHOULD LIKE TO REPRESENT SOME FIRST-class American houses in Bacon, Leaf Lard, Petroleum, Groceries, &c., for Belgium and Germany. M. SALZ, Broker in Antwerp (Belgium). Also, Commission, Forwarding, and Consignment.

I HAVE ABOUT $2,500 TO INVEST IN SOME good, respectable business; one that would require my attention; best of references given and required. Address S 31, Tribune Branch office.

MATRIMONIAL AGENCY OF CHICAGO AND the Western States for universal marriage. Enclose stamped directions. P. O. Drawer 281 Chicago, Ill.

OLD BOOKS—THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID for old books and libraries. Call or address CHAPIN & CO., 563 Wabash-av. (near Twelfth-st.).

SPRING WAGONS FOR MOVING HOUSEhold goods, furniture, pianos, and stocks of goods, with experienced, careful men. Leave orders at office freight depot Michigan Central Railroad. McMURTRY & BRO.

THE PARLOR SWING—A NEW THING FOR the baby, safe and convenient, can be moved from one door to another, or on porch. Agents wanted to canvass the city. Call or address 890 West Madison.

WM. H. ILIFF, BRICKLAYER, BUILDER and contractor. Address 312 West Adams-st. or Box 127 Mechanics and Builders Exchange.

WANTED—$200 WORTH OF JOB PRINTING in exchange for a lot at North Evanston. IRA BROWN, 142 West Washington-st.

WANTED — PROPOSALS — THE CHICAGO Manufacturing Company want to purchase an engine and boilers of 200-horse-power capacity; parties desiring to furnish the same can call at the office of R. A. COATES, 201 Wabash-av., or address by letter J. P. COATES, Secretary, 201 Wabash-av., Chicago.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

45 SOUTH ANN-ST., CONVENIENT TO TWO lines of street cars—Single gentlemen can be accommodated with neatly furnished rooms and good board. Day boarders accommodated.

161 SOUTH PAULINA-ST.—A NICE SUITE of rooms, unfurnished, with board, for a gentleman and wife.

194 NORTH DESPLAINES-ST.—GOOD BOARD and neatly furnished rooms for a few boarders, at $5 per week.

248 CALUMET-AV.—ROOMS EN SUITE AND single, first-class day board, evening dinner; fine large brick, near cars; all conveniences.

299 FULTON, BETWEEN CURTIS AND May-sts.—An unfurnished suite of front rooms; also single room with board to private family.

300 DIVISION-ST., NORTH SIDE—BOARD with rooms en suit or single for gents and their wives or single gents, on line of street cars.

344 WEST MONROE-ST. HANDSOME front room, furnished, with board, location first-class; possession immediate; permanent parties desired. Terms, $20 per week.

584 WABASH-AV.—ONE PLEASANT FURnished room for two persons with board.

609 WABASH-AV.—TWO DESIRABLE FURnished rooms to rent, with first-class board. References exchanged.

805 WABASH-AV.—BOARDERS WANTED. Good accommodations on reasonable terms.

903 AND 905 MICHIGAN-AV. — FRONT alcove room over parlor, in marble front house near Twenty-fifth-st. Also the back parlor and other desirable rooms, with first-class board. It is a new house, and families can obtain all of the second floor if desired.

DOWNER'S GROVE—COUNTRY BOARD—TWO families can be accommodated with comfortable rooms and good board near the depot, terms reasonable; trains run early and late to suit business men. E. S. BEARDSLEY.

MADISON HOUSE, 128 AND 130 WEST MADIson-st.—Transient, $1.50 per day; day board, $4 per week.

WABASH-AV., BETWEEN TWENTY-SECOND and Twenty-fourth-sts.—Board and lodging for a gentleman and wife. Unfurnished front rooms, hot and cold water, &c., small private family; references required. Address M 98, Tribune Branch office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A GOOD BOARDING PLACE FOR 30 mechanics; board guaranteed. Apply to Union Foundry Works, cor. Fifteenth and Dearborn-sts.

BOARD—I WANT FURNISHED ROOM, WITH first class board for myself and wife; vicinity of Union Park preferred. Unexceptionable references. Address S, 60 West Washington-st.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN WITH HIGHEST references, in a private family, if possible, east of Union Park on Washington or Monroe-sts. Address O 35, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND child, 3 years old, in a small private family where there are no other boarders. Rooms may be either furnished or unfurnished. Location must be pleasant and convenient to street cars. Address H 32, Tribune office.

BOARD—IMMEDIATELY, WITH SINGLE room, for single gent, on West Side, east of Centre-av., for which a good price will be paid. A permanent home in a private family preferred. Address stating terms, location, etc., E 65, Tribune office.

BOARD—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WISHES to get board with a private family, residing either on the West Side or within 15 or 20 minutes' ride from Lake-st. and Michigan-av. Address stating terms, H T, No. 19 Michigan-av.

BOARD—AND TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS, for two gentlemen and wives, south of Twenty-second-st.; terms must be reasonable. PALMER, 389 Wabash-av.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, FURnished or unfurnished room; with private domestic family preferred; terms must be moderate. Address, stating location and price per month, in advance, if preferred, J H A, care Letter Carrier No. 49.

BOARD—A PLEASANT SUITE OF FRONT rooms, with first-class table for self and wife, on South Side. Address Z 27, Tribune Branch.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE board with front room, in a private boarding-house on West side, near Union Park. Address G 78, Tribune Branch office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND TWO-year old child; comfortable board in a private family, between Twenty-second and Hyde Park. Address with terms, C. L. HINSDALE, 674 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LARGE KETTLES AT 30 EAST Lake-st., near the bridge. TIBBALS, SHIRK & WHITEHEAD.

FOR SALE—PETER WRIGHT IMPORTED blacksmith anvils, 12 cents per pound, retail. Government Goods Depot, Sixteenth-st. and Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—LARGE SIZED TREES—APPLE, cherry, evergreen, and shade trees, in fine order. J. C. & W. W. VAUGHAN, Room 22, 105 W. Randolph.

FOR SALE—A NO. 1 FOLDING DOOR HERring's patent fire-proof safe, nearly new, 52 inches high inside; price, $250. Address J. GREEN & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—A NEW LIPPINCOTT SODA fountain, three silver cocks, fixtures, and furniture of an ice cream and confectionery store, 437 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SODA FOUNTAIN IN PERFECT order; drawn ten syrups and two mineral waters. Can be seen at DYBALL'S, 159 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—1,500 TONS T RAIL, 56 TO 60 pounds, August delivery if applied for at once, Western delivery. PORTER & STENTON, 8 West Third-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

FOR SALE—TWO LARGE CAST IRON LARD kettles, cheap. WM. J. DOUGHERTY, southeast corner Desplaines and Wayman-sts.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—A $65 FINKLE & LYON SEWING machine for $30; also household goods, at 183 Lake-av., near Lincoln.

SINGER OFFICES OF J. E. WILKINS, NO. 1 South Desplaines-st., and 327 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold on easy monthly payments, and work given to purchasers of machines.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE, ... South Halsted-st. ... sold or rented on easy monthly payments ... when wanted. Open till 10 o'clock ...

Telegraphic Brevities.

On Sunday a water-spout deluged the country around Timber Creek, Pa. The spout lasted but two minutes.

—A base ball game in Baltimore, yesterday, between the Baltimores and Mutuals, resulted: Baltimores, 14; Mutuals, 8.

—It is thought that Governor Hoffman will veto the New York City Charter on constitutional grounds, in which case it is regarded as doubtful whether the necessary two-thirds vote to pass the bill could be obtained.

—Mr. Harrison, Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee and Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs for Ohio, died at his residence in Columbus yesterday morning, after an illness of four weeks.

—Daniel E. F. Debeitell, of St. Louis, was found dead in a garret at his boarding-house, on Sunday, with two bullets in his head and one in his breast. This case of suicide was caused by a disappointment in love.

—A Committee of the New York Bar Association has gone to Albany to press the charges against the accused Judges. The Committee claim that the proof of guilt is so strong that the Legislature cannot but take decisive action against some, if not all, of the alleged corrupt Judges.

—A woman named Maher, residing at Greenbush, N. Y., was struck down and had her neck broken, on Sunday evening, in attempting to stop a fight between her two sons. Joseph, the alleged matricide, has fled.

—An Erie, Pa., despatch of the 22d says: "The first movement of grain on the lakes, this season, is the arrival of the bark Sunnyside, at this port, with 32,000 bushels of corn from Chicago, for the Anchor Line. The Sawyer, with 40,000 bushels, arrived to-day."

DIED.

HAVEN—At the residence of his son, E. P. Haven, Esq., April 20, 1872, Dr. Simon Z. Haven, formerly of Buffalo, N. Y., aged 77 years.

Funeral services at the Tabernacle Church, corner of Morgan and Indiana-sts., at 11 a. m. to-day.

☞ Utica and Buffalo papers please copy.

DAVIES—At her residence in this city, No. 544 Madison-st., April 22, Mrs. H. Davies.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

McNAMARA—At his residence, 85 Butterfield-st., of consumption, Jno. McNamara, in the 36th year of his age.

Funeral from house, to Calvary, by cars.

MARRIED.

NOURSE—SWIFT—On April 18, at the residence of the bride's father, L. J. Swift, Esq., by the Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, assisted by Rev. T. W. Goodspeed, Miss Clara E. Swift and John A. Nourse, both of Chicago. No cards.

WANGEMAN — RAPP — April 21, by the Rev. Pastor Zimmerman, Miss Louise Rapp and Mr. Hugo Wangeman, both of this city. No cards.

TRUMAN—COWDERY—On the 2d inst., at the New England Congregational Church, by Rev. Dr. Lord, J. Henry Truman and Miss Georgia T. Cowdery.

COYLE—HERMAN—At the residence of the bride's parents, at Mt. Vernon, Iowa, April 3, 1872, by the Rev. T. C. Golden, Mr. James F. Coyle, of Chicago, and Miss Kittie E. Herman. No cards.

☞ Detroit and Carlisle, Penn., papers please copy.

JOHNSTON—HURD—On Wednesday, April 10, 1872, at the residence of the bride's father, Watkins, N. Y., by the Rev. J. L. McNair, John Johnston, of Chicago, and May C., only daughter of Orlando Hurd, Esq. No cards.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Salt Rheum Cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

It is a well-known fact that no other compound for the hair has so permanent and well-founded a reputation as Burnett's Cocoaine.

Mercy Hospital Lottery, in aid of the sick, will positively be drawn May 30th. Highest prize, $50,000. Tickets, two for $5. Address PATTEE & GARDINER, Omaha, Neb.

Royal Havana Lottery. Extraordinary drawing of April 4, 1872. Tickets sold by J. B. Martinez & Co., Agents, No. 10 Wall-st., Box No. 4,685 Post Office, New York.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of spirits and General Debility, the Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. The well-known reliable and harmless remedy for Brown Discolorations of the face. Depot, 49 Bond-st., New York. Sold by all Druggists.

Rainbow Hair Dyers.—All the Colors of the rainbow are sometimes given to the hair by the mineral pigments sold as dyes. On the other hand, Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye, evolves the most resplendent dark browns and exquisite blacks. It never disappoints, and is the cheapest dye in the market.

The Use of Madame Porter's Cough Balsam for the past thirty years, has given proof to the world of its efficacy in curing pulmonary complaints, and is beyond any remedy hitherto known to mankind. As time makes these facts wider and better known, this Balsam is fast becoming a staple necessity among all classes. Price 25, 50, and 75 cents a bottle.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead, or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond-st., New York.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are the only medicines needed to cure consumption, and there are but two things to do to make the lungs heal.

First, the liver and stomach must be got into a good, healthy condition, for when the lungs are wasting the whole body is wasting, and the food of a consumptive, even if he has an appetite, does not nourish the body. If the stomach and liver are loaded with slime, it lies there and takes the place of food, consequently the patient has no appetite, or very little, and the gastric juice cannot mix with the food, which lies in the stomach and spoils, for sours, and passes off without nourishing the system.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver and stomach and carry off this slime. The Seaweed Tonic is a very pleasant stimulant, which, if taken directly after eating, unites with the gastric juice and dissolves the food, producing good chyme and chyle; then by partaking freely of the Pulmonic Syrup the food is turned into good blood, and the body begins to grow. As soon as the patient begins to gain in flesh, the matter in the lungs begins to ripen and they heal up. This is the only way to cure consumption. No one was ever cured unless they began to gain in flesh.

The second thing is, the patients must stay in a warm room until they get well; it is very important for them to prevent taking cold when the lungs are diseased. Fresh air and riding about are all wrong, and yet, because they are in the house they must not remain quiet; they must walk about the room as fast as the strength will permit to get up a good circulation of the blood.

To those who can afford it, and are unwilling to stay in the house, I recommend a visit during the winter months to Florida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular, and not subject to such variations as in more northern latitudes. Palatka, Melonville, and Enterprise are points I can recommend—a good hotel being kept at the former place by Mr. Peterman, while the accommodations and advantages of the latter place are also such as to facilitate the recovery of all who partake freely of my preparations and follow the advice I have here laid down, and which is more fully set forth in the circulars accompanying my medicines.

I am now permanently located in my new building, northeast corner of Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia, where, on every Saturday, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., my son or myself can be consulted free of charge; but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer the charge will be $5.

Schenck's Respirometer detects the slightest murmur of the respiratory organs, and the operator can readily determine whether a cavity or tubercles have been formed in the lungs, and whether a patient can be cured or not. This they must expect to know if they are examined by the Respirometer.

Full directions accompany all my remedies, so that a person in any part of the world can be successfully cured by a strict observance of the same.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 per half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents per box.

Prepared and for sale by J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Northeast corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Phila. And by druggists and dealers generally.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—IMPORTANT NOTICE TO PROPERTY owners—We are doing an extensive business in property bordering on the fire limits, amongst mechanics and laborers. Cheap lots are wanted. Parties having property beyond the fire limits which they are desirous to place in market at a fair price, will do well to entrust us with the sale of the same. Best of references given. HARTMANN & QUINN, Room 10, 23 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE ON TIME, COTtage of six or seven rooms, with five years' lease of lot, near Union Park. Address, with terms, B, 14 State-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—AN INSIDE RESidence property on South or West Side, in exchange for 7 acres in e ½ s w ¼ Sec 12, 38, 13 (south of Brighton), suitable for subdivision. Address S 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LOT ON NORTH OR WEST SIDE. Will make small payment down, and will build immediately. Must be in a good locality. Address, stating terms, &c., F. BAUER, Builders' Exchange, 135 LaSalle-st., corner Madison.

WANTED—COTTAGE AND LOT. PART PAY in horses, harness, and wagons. All new. Inquire rear of 604 Wabash-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, ON Halsted-st., between Monroe and Washington-sts., or Washington, between Halsted and Peoria sts., a plain gold bracelet. Finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 170 West Monroe-st.

LOST—ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, ON West Side, a gold keystone, being reverse side of a Maltese Cross. Owner will pay full value, if returned to 167 West Jackson-st.

LOST—A LADY'S POCKET-BOOK, EITHER in the Wabash-av. buss, or corner Madison and Market sts.; had in some currency and silver pieces. Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning to J. D. WALLER, 231 West Madison-st.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, BETWEEN Twelfth st. bridge and Wabash-av., a bundle containing a set of furs, some dresses, shoes, and a portfolio. A liberal reward will be paid for returning to 747 Wabash-av.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, APRIL 16, A ROLL OF money said to contain in the neighborhood of $60. One $5 bill has a post stamp on it. The owner will inform finder the full particulars. JAS. CHILDS, 167 Twenty-second-st.

FOUND—A LARGE POCKETBOOK, CONTAINing notes, etc. Apply at 103 West Lake-st.

STOLEN—FROM IN FRONT OF 252 SOUTH May-st., on the afternoon of April 22, horse and buggy, bright bay horse, black legs, mane and tail, open Concord buggy. Any information in regard to the above property will be suitably rewarded, at 25 South Franklin-st. LUDINGTON, WELLS & VAN SCHAICK.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A. G. PARKER, PIANO BROKER, 22 YEARS' experience as a practical piano man. Pianos selected with great care from any maker at very reasonable rates. The best of reference can be given if required. Office 9 South Halsted-st. J. HOWARD FOOTE'S Music House. One fine Paris-made organ, 10 sets reeds, 23 stops, 2 banks' keys. Cheap for cash. Also 1 fine toned piano, a positive bargain for cash. A. G. PARKER, 9 South Halsted-st., J. Howard Foote's Music House.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID NEW HALLET & Davis piano, seven octave, rosewood case, all round corners, carved legs, etc. Price, $450. Business, 229 West Madison-st., at 3 o'clock p. m.

PIANOS TO RENT, ALSO TUNED AND REpaired, at lowest rates. N. GOULD & SON, 13 Cottage Grove-av., near Twenty-second-st.

PARTIES LIVING IN THE CITY OFFER A Knabe Piano, nearly new, for sale low for cash. Inquire at J. BAUER & CO.'S, 280 and 286 Wabash-av.

SEVERAL SECOND-HAND PIANOS, WARranted perfect, costing $125, $150, and upward, for sale on favorable terms at J. BAUER & CO.'S, 280 and 286 Wabash-av.

SEVERAL UPRIGHT PIANOS, SECOND-HAND and in fine condition, for sale at J. BAUER & CO'S.

100 PIANO BOXES FOR SALE AT THE piano warerooms of J. BAUER & CO.

TWENTY PIECES OF MUSIC FOR ONE DOLlar. Why pay high-priced music when you can select from our catalogue of over 400 pieces? Any 20 pieces of sheet music, printed on splendid paper, arranged for the piano will be mailed on receipt of $1. Catalogues free. Address BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, publisher, 439 Third-av., New York.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SOUTHEAST CORNER MICHIgan-av. and Thirty-fourth-st., 60 feet front.

WABASH-AV.—South of Jackson-st., with debris, at $1,000 per foot, 80 feet front.

WABASH-AV.—Between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts., 50x165, east front, on long time.

WABASH-AV.—Corner Twenty-seventh-st., 50 feet.

WABASH-AV.—South of Thirty-fifth-st. 25x171, east front.

WABASH-AV.—Lots between Forty-seventh and Forty-ninth-sts.

STATE-ST.—Several lots on long time.

EGANDALE—Lots on Greenwood, Egandale, and Lafayette-avs., in a beautiful grove, north of Fifty-fifth-st.; these lots are the most beautiful for residences, and will double in price within a year.

ARCHER-AV.—50x88, running back to Twenty-third-st.

ARCHER-AV.—Corner of Twenty-third and Hanover-sts. This lot can be bought on 10 years' time.

BURNSIDE-ST.—Several lots between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-sts.

FULTON-ST.—Near Hoyne, north front, 27x125, cheap, and on long time.

DREXEL-AV.—Near the South Park, splendid residence lots, cheap, and on easy payments.

CALUMET-AV.—75x150, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts., at a bargain.

WEST LAKE-ST.—With a good cottage, 20x125.

LAKE-AV.—Between Thirty-ninth and Forty-first-sts., just outside the fire limits, 100x187 to 20-foot alley, east front. These beautiful residence lots can be had at a bargain if taken within a few days.

MONROE-ST.—Near Paulina-st., 50x150, at $125 per foot.

NORTH LASALLE-ST.—Near North-av., 51x120, on long time.

DIVISION-ST.—Between Wells and Franklin-sts., on terms to suit purchaser.

NORTH WELLS-ST.—30x204 to Wieland-st. This lot can be bought cheap.

LINCOLN-AV.—Between Centre and Sophia-sts., 200 feet front.

WEST ERIE-ST.—Between Lincoln and Robey-sts., several lots very cheap.

EIGHTEENTH-ST.—Between Clark and Arnold-sts., 26x125 to alley, 2-story frame house and store, cellar, etc., etc.; must be sold within a week.

TEN ACRES, CORNER Fifty-ninth and Halsted-sts., a beautiful piece of land for subdivision.

A. LOEB & BROTHER, 133 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BOULEVARD AND PARK PROPerty. Several very choice and desirable lots on the South Park boulevard, and on the South Park and avenues in its vicinity; also on the Vincennes Road, Oakwood, Michigan and Wabash-avs.; also a tract of 7 acres on the corner of Sixty-second-st. running from Indiana to Michigan-avs. Those seeking investments of the first-class south of the city limits are respectfully invited to call at my office. In all cases fellow brokers will be liberally dealt with. Very easy terms can be given upon any of the above property, and there is no property, in my judgment, so certain to rise surely and rapidly for some years to come as this, all resident property north of Twenty-second-st., having been crippled or destroyed, as first-class residence property by the fire. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 416 Michigan-av., opposite Standard Hall.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE with all modern improvements, on Warren-av. Inquire of ALLEN BOYER, office of GEO. SCOVILLE, 30 Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., 2-STORY FRAME house, brick basement, 10 or 12 rooms, modern improvements, and in perfect order; good barn; lot 25 x160 to alley; $12,000; easy terms.

FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE, 336 CALUMET-AV., two story and basement frame house and good barn, with all modern improvements, and lot, 25x150 feet, in first-class order; street paved. Price low, and terms easy. Apply to the owner, Dr. C. C. JEROME, on the premises.

FOR SALE—50x175 FT. ON WABASH-AV., EAST front, near Twenty-sixth-st., very cheap. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$250 DOWN; DON'T LOSE THIS chance; cottage of 6 rooms, barn, and lot, Davis-st., near Lake, $2,000, on $30 monthly payments. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE LOTS ON OAKley-st., only $550. Also large lots on Fullerton, Kimball and Montmore-avs., for the small price of $650 to $800. Call and take a free ride and see them, and you will be convinced that they are the best lots for the money that can be found in the city. Office open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, for the accommodation of those who cannot spare the time during the day. G. B. GRIFFIN, 229 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR Ashland-av., first-class 2-story and basement marble-front house, with all modern improvements, price, $11,000, will be sold on easy terms of payment. WING & PARLIN, 68 Madison-st., corner State, Room 4.

FOR SALE—DREXEL-AV., 5 ACRES, CORNER of Drexel-av. and Fifty-seventh-st., near South Park. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., 50x173 FEET ON Wabash-av., north of Thirty-fifth-st., Douglas place. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FLATTERING PROPOSAL—$1,000 down will secure an elegant residence of 12 rooms, lot 50x134, on Belden-av., east of Lincoln; only $7,000, at a bargain at $9,000. Don't delay if you want a bargain. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV., LOT 50x155 feet, east front on Cottage Grove, north of Egan-av. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—HUMBOLDT PARK, 10 ACRES, corner of North-av. and Humboldt Park. Price low; easy payments. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BRICK RESIDENCE, fine lot and barn, near Peoria and Monroe-sts., $10,500; cheap at $12,000; only 1-4 cash, balance to suit. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—CHEAP—TO RAISE money, 11 lots, 25x125, in Sheffield's Addition, for $3,500 cash. T. C. LAMB, 127 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, 110 Loomis-st.; house well built and furnished; will be sold with or without furniture. CHACE & ABELL, 326 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEmen secure a lot at once. Twenty-five lots near the South Side Boulevards and Fifty-fourth-st. $150 cash; only $25 down. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES, WITH LEASE, near Union Park, at a bargain. Also, lots with no money down if improved immediately. J. F. STARR, 47 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—$2,000 WILL SECURE THE BEST bargain of the season; frame house, 12 rooms, lot 50x125, ½ block from Union Park; price only $6,000 on four years' time; cheap at $7,500. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES—A LARGE LIST OF residence property in South Division. Also, cheap lots on monthly payments or long time with but small cash payments, where purchaser will improve. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BEST COTTAGE HOUSE IN CHIcago; all modern improvements, with long lease of lot. Inquire at house 172 Twenty-third-st., between Wabash-av. and State-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT FOR $1,700, No. 86 Bremer-st., 4-room cottage. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES, FRONTING BOULEvard, State-st. and Wabash-av., will be sold on easy terms.

20 acres, within the city limits, on very easy terms. Will subdivide to pay large profits.

A very choice block on Michigan-av. The cheapest property offered. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON WINCHESter-av., between Van Buren and Tyler-sts.; price, $3,600. JOHN S. HAIR, 82 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SERIOUS MATTER—HAVING NO home, gothic house, 6 rooms, with lot, on Adams-st., west of Polk, $4,300, only $1,300 down. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. SAMPSON, 332 MITCHell-st., a house, lot and barn, near the street cars; immediate possession; house 1½ stories, 9 rooms, marble mantels, water and gas, barn room for two horses; if not sold by May 1 will be rented.

Also, lots on Mitchell, Henry, and Catharine-sts., in Sampson & Greene's Addition; these lots are outside the fire limits, near the cars.

FOR SALE—FINE INVESTMENT—172 FEET on Arnold-st., corner Forty-fourth-st.; only $18 per foot, for three days, one-fourth cash. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE-HOUSE AND LOT, 25x129 feet, on Larrabee-st., near Belden-av. Two-story and basement house on Ohio, near Clark-st., with lease of lot. SCHRADER BROS., 73 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS, $250; BUSIness lots, $400. First payment, $50 and $100, balance in payments to suit you. We take you free of expense to see these lots. Call at 133 West Madison-st. WISNER BROTHERS.

FOR SALE—$300 AND $400—LOTS OUTSIDE OF fire limits, on Milwaukee and Wilmot-avs. You can pay for them by saving $3 a week. Small payment down. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 126 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WHY DO YOU WAIT? $1,200 WILL secure this bargain at once. House of 9 rooms, with fine lot, two blocks north of Union Park. Price, $4,200. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$250, NO PAYMENT DOWN, boulevard lots and others, 2 blocks from Maplewood depot. Fare, 6½ cents; accessible also by street cars and omnibus. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 126 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $300 CASH—DECIDE IMmediately. Small old house near Union Park and Warren-av., to be moved. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BASEMENT COTTAGE WITH LOT and barn, 153 Shurtleff-av., third door south of Thirtieth-st.; east front; $2,000; easy terms; rents for 20 per cent on that sum. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—HOUSE AND lot on Burnside, near Thirty-second-st.; terms easy. Apply at 612 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—CORNER 50 FEET ON INDIANA-st., running back to Fredman-st., with 2 houses; price $2,500, one-half cash; a decided bargain. E. F. ADAMS & CO., 143 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE OF 16 ROOMS IN GOOD condition, lot 50x182 on Ellis-av., in first-class neighborhood; also, a two-story and basement, with lot 30x180, on same avenue. P. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A STORE, WITH dwelling above, on State-st., near Rock Island car shops, with corner lot. P. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A STORE AND DWELLING ABOVE, with lot, on Halsted-st., near Kossuth. P. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SALOON FIXTURES CORNER OF Twenty-seventh and State-sts., basement.

FOR SALE—A SMALL COTTAGE WITH 4 rooms, summer kitchen, and closets, with lot 24x100, $1,400. Apply or address on the premises. G. K. B., 810 Fourth-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT ON PARK-av., near Wood-st., $3,600; two story frame house and lot on Adams, near Wood, $5,000; two story house and lot on Sedgwick, opposite Lincoln Park, $3,500. COY & MOSS, 202 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON WABASH-AV., BRICK HOUSE of 11 rooms, at a great bargain now, [15.] CLAFLIN BROS., 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—25X125 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON State-st., 150 feet south of Thirty-first-st. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS MARBLE FRONT house on Michigan-av., near Thirtieth-st., east front, $14,000, $3,500 cash, balance running 12 years, semi-annual payments, 8 and 9 per cent. J. L. MOSS, 273 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK-AV., NEAR TWENty-fourth-st., two desirable houses, two-story and basement, lot 50x180, east front. HULBURD & CO., 99 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL OCTAGON MARBLE houses, elegantly finished, Michigan and Prairie-avs., $15,000. Easy terms. Rising property. NEARIS, 1124 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW TWO-STORY HOUSE of 9 rooms, all neatly finished, with long lease; price, $1,800. Inquire on premises, 1524, or 319 Butterfield-st., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—2-STORY HOUSE, 1685 State-st., containing store and 12 rooms, with ground lease. D. K. FISKE, Room 4, 45 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—HOMES FOR WORKINGMEN—3 new houses, of 6 rooms each, with lots 25x125, to be finished in good style by May 1, on Twenty-eighth-st., convenient to street cars and stages; $1,500 each; only $100 cash; balance $15 per month. Plans at our office. FRANCIS W. CORRY & CO., 45 Hubbard court.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT STONE FRONT house, 3-story and basement, 16 rooms, entirely new, all modern conveniences, on one of the avenues near Thirty-second-st. Terms easy; small amount of cash. These are decided bargains. SAYLER & WALKER, 47 Central Union Block.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT stone front house of 14 rooms, furnace, range, all modern improvements, barn, and lot 25x180 feet on Michigan-av., between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—$1,800! STUDY ECONOMY, AND secure this cheap home cottage, with 5 rooms; lot, 24x120; fronts Rockwell-st. and Cicero court, between Harrison and Tyler-sts. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., AND THIRTY-fifth street, 100x171 feet, northeast corner of Wabash-av. and Thirty-fifth-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., TWO-STORY AND basement brick house of 13 rooms and lot, corner of Calumet-av. and Twenty-fourth-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—DON'T CROWD FOR THESE LOTS outside fire limits.

Lot on Van Buren-st. $1,500.

Lot on Washington-st. $1,500.

Very easy terms.

R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE OF 8 ROOMS, AND LOT 100x180 feet front, southwest corner of Washington and Wood-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—A ONE-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 20x40 feet, with ground lease, 248 Michigan, near Cass-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—WE WILL OFFER this week that very desirable improved property on the southwest corner of Washington and Carpenter-sts.; lot 100 feet square, with 2½-story brick buildings thereon, and paying a good rental. Apply to A. J. & J. W. COOPER, southwest corner Market and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—STANTON-AV., NEAR WAHPANseh av., 2 blocks from Cottage Grove-av., 7-room cottages, with water, bath room, &c. Lots 24x125 ft to alley, $3,800; on very easy terms. JNO. W. CARRINGTON, Jr., 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WONDERFULLY CHEAP LOTS. Two lots, Chicago-av., near Leavitt-st., $750 each. Lot on Erie-st. near Lincoln, $1,600. Very easy terms. Decide to-day. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN-AV., SOUTH OF Twenty-second-st., brick house, 9 or 10 rooms, hot and cold water; lot 25x161; good frame barn. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON SHURTleff-av., near Thirty-fifth-st. Price, $2,800. Part cash, balance long time. Apply at Exchange Bank, 336 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., A VERY FINE brick house, elegantly finished throughout, with mirrors, gas fixtures, etc., and all modern improvements; good barn; in one of the most desirable locations on this fashionable thoroughfare. For particulars inquire of FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, house and lot on west side of Burnside-st., between Fortieth and Forty-first-sts. Apply at 1286 State-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—31 PARK-AV., NEAR UNION PARK, fine brick house and 80 foot lot; house newly refitted; will be sold at a bargain on very easy terms. GREENLEAF & PAUL, Room 17 Union Central Block, Chicago.

FOR SALE—WHY LOOK SO BLUE WHEN you can buy a small cottage and lot two blocks from Archer-av. cars and Thirty-first-st. for $1,100? Very easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A DECIDED BARGAIN IF sold immediately—Cottage, 5 rooms, and lot 25x150, near corner May and Harrison-sts. Possession May 1. J. H. KEELER, 282 Halsted-st., cor. Harrison.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, A FIRST-CLASS FRAME dwelling house, to be moved off by party purchasing. House has frontage of 27½ feet, is built on stone foundations; has about 12 rooms, with mantels, &c. Must be moved by May 15th, as owner will build on lot. House fronts south on Twenty-third-st., in rear of 1028 Wabash-av. Apply to FERD. W. PECK, 1028 Wabash-av., or northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—656 BURNSIDE-ST. WILL BE SOLD for $3,000, on easy terms, if sold before May 1. Inquire of the owner, at 800 State-st., from 10 to 1. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—FINE LOT, 50x163, ON MICHIGAN-av., between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts., at less than market price. J. H. KEELER, 282 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN-AV., NORTHEAST corner Thirty-second-st., the finest residence lot on the avenue, 150 feet front, full depth. J. H. KEELER, 282 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON THIRTY-FIRST-ST., ON Vermont-av., on Linden-st., on Robey-st., at the following terms: Vermont-av., $550, $100 cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years, 8 per cent; on Linden-st., $600, $100 cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years, 8 per cent; on Robey-st., $550, $100 cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years, 8 per cent. All of the above lots are within walking distance of the horse cars. J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$500—A SPLENDID SIX-ROOM cottage on Madison, near Union Park. Possession at once. BOYD & COFFMAN, 187 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$1,100—$300 CASH, WILL BUY A new cottage and lot, 25x125, 4 blocks from the horse cars; balance on monthly payments of $25 per month. J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—I OFFER FOR A FEW DAYS A nice new cottage near Thirty-first-st., and near horse cars, for $1,250, $350 cash, balance on monthly payments. J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$1,150—$300 CASH, WILL BUY A nice cottage on Vermont-av., near Thirty-first-st., and only 4 blocks from the horse cars; balance 1, 2, and 3 years at 8 per cent. J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—DON'T ALL CROWD THE OFFICE for this fine lot near Union Park and Warren-av.; $4,500, if taken at once. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—I WHISPER IN YOUR EAR, $1,200 will secure this desirable house of 9 rooms and lot, only $4,200, near Union Park; balance very easy. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$1,200 BONUS—BUSINESS MEN, you all can't have this valuable 18-year ground lease; corner Halsted and Fulton-sts. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE BUSINESS MEN attention! Lot 24x150 on Division, 75 feet east of Larrabee-st., south front; a great bargain if taken at once. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE WAKE UP—SPLENdid lot on Indiana-st., near Cass-st.; only $250 per foot, worth $350. Sharp ones, look sharp. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TO CAPITALISTS! A GREAT bargain for three days only; 200 feet front on Fifth-av., corner Jackson, $550 per foot. Capitalists this is the cheapest piece of property for sale in the burnt district. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., No. 129 and 131 LaSalle-st., Boone's Block.

FOR SALE—11 LOTS, 270X140 FEET ON Twelfth-st., and south front on Douglas Park. Will sell five lots or whole block front at a great bargain. F. W. YOUNG, 25 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE, 2-STORY BRICK BASEment house, just renovated, with all modern improvements; bath-room, water closets, laundry, barn, &c. Call and see owner at No. 253 Warren-av., between 7 and 9 a. m. and 5 and 8 p. m. Price, $10,000; cash down, only $3,000.

FOR SALE—AT COTTAGE GROVE, SEVERAL brick houses of 10 rooms each, on very easy terms; $6,000. If not sold soon they will be rented at $60. GEO. F. HARDING, A. J. SAWYER, 363 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGES ON SOUTH AND southwest Sides on monthly payments. Very cheap, by W. W. WATSON, Jr., 215 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—STORE WITH TENEMENT UPstairs, in good location, on South Halsted-st.; long lease of ground; price $1,650; owner must have money; a bargain; on the market for two days only. Apply at 52 South Green-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT 2-STORY AND Mansard roof brick, with basement, and brick stable, on Prairie-av., south of Twenty-fourth-st. JAMES H. HILL & CO., 811 State-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY, 12-ROOM HOUSE; LOT 50x125; $2,500; $500 cash; balance, time. D. LEONARD, 45 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ON INDIANA-ST., FINE HOUSE of 12 rooms, corner lot, 50 feet front; price $3,200, $2,000 cash, balance on long time, very cheap. E. F. ADAMS & CO., 143 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, A TWO-STORY house, nearly new, of ten rooms, lot east front, on one of the South Side avenues; must be sold this week; will give immediate possession. P. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 373 Wabash-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT WESTERN SPRINGS ON THE C., B & Q. R. R., 9 miles from city limits, residence lots, high and rolling, near depot, at low prices, and on long time. A nice settlement already and first class houses. Trains almost hourly. Call on T. C. HILL, 946 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHOICE SUBURBAN PROPERTY. We will sell at a sacrifice 40 acres adjoining the Tremont Gardens, and near South Lynne and Western-av., fronting Junction-av., on Sixty-third-st., now subdivided into blocks and lots with streets and sidewalks, being made through the property and to the railroad depot. Will be sold this week at a bargain. Apply to A. J. & J. W. COOPER, southwest corner Market and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—A COMFORTABLE FRAME HOUSE with 11 rooms and modern conveniences, lot 100x225, in Lake View, one mile from city limits, on dummy road. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms. JOHN McCONNELL, 545 Lumber-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE FOR SALE, on very reasonable terms, situated in Lake View, one-half mile north of Lincoln Park, and near Lake Shore drive; house 40x38 feet, with rear addition, containing large rooms, with every convenience, fine large barn, ice-house, &c.; lot 175x200 feet. Apply to H. G. CHASE, of Chase Bros., 299 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON — RESIDENCE near lake shore, lot 150x207 feet with large oaks, house new and in good order, terms easy; also two fine houses with large grounds on Ridge-st.; very desirable; also several houses in pleasant locations with gas, hot and cold water, furnace, &c., in prices from $4,500 to $14,000, easy terms. COSGROVE & ADAMS, 165 West Washington-st., and Evanston.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK TWO TRACTS OF land finely located for subdivision of ten and twenty-four acres each; also choice grove lots, and several fine residences. HEMINGWAY & SMITH, 45 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS IN IRVING Park Addition for $2,000 each, small cash payment down, balance on long and convenient time. Houses new, and containing each 7 rooms, and other conveniences; better than renting; location healthy, attractive and convenient; schools and churches abounding; this suburb is improving rapidly; buildings all elegant; car fare only 7 cents; time 20 minutes; only two of these houses left, balance all sold. MILLER & RIGDON, 216 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THE OLD CHITTENDEN PLACE at Calumet, or two years' lease of same, all in complete order, including furniture, boats, horses, harness, wagon, cows, hog, and general farming utensils, very cheap. Apply to ABE KLEINMAN, South Chicago.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES SOUTHWEST CORNER Centre-av. and Eighty-fifth-st. accessible by frequent dummy trains on the Rock Island R. R. $12,000, payable $3,400 cash, $3,000 two years, $4,000 four years, 8 per cent; also 13 1-2 acres on Sheridan av., near Halsted-st.; will sell all or one-half of same. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, 2 HANDSOME and thoroughly-built cottages, near depot and schools, 12 passenger trains each way daily, fare 8c and 10c. HULBURD & CO., office at Englewood, and 99 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN IRVING PARK ADDItion, $250 each only; small cash payments; terms very easy. The situation is high and beautiful, convenient facilities for getting to and from the place every few hours. The place abounds in schools and churches. The improvements all elegant, and rapidly developing; several new buildings erecting. The grounds nicely ornamented with trees and shrubbery. Car fare, 7 cents; time, 20 minutes. MILLER & RIGDON, 216 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE AND spacious grounds at Hinsdale, on the C. B. & Q. road, 5 minutes from the depot. Building has 2 parlors with bay windows, marble mantel, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen, closets, and four chambers each with a closet. Rooms all well lighted. Cellar under the whole, with partition; good furnace. House built in the most substantial manner, 120 barrel cistern, well of fine water, 16 feet deep, 3 acre most excellent land, with four tile drains; cherry, pear, apple, and quince trees, grape vines, strawberries, &c. all first rate order. For further particulars inquire of O. F. AVERY, 658 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES AND lots, on very easy terms. The very best schools, with trains and churches, for $1,000 per foot; as per for 5 years. Call on the owner, at 800 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY CHASE & ABELL, REAL Estate office, 326 Wabash-av.

We offer a desirable list of improved and unimproved property in city and country; also, farm property. We have one good fruit farm within 25 miles of the city.

We offer property on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, near Reform School Station.

Near Kenwood.
Near Hyde Park.
Near South Park.
Near Woodlawn.
Near Parkside.
Near Cornell or Grand Crossing.
Acre property in
Sec. 25, 37, 14.
Sec. 26, 38, 14.
Sec. 2, 37, 14.
Sec. 3, 37, 14.
Sec. 10, 37, 14.
Sec. 22, 37, 14.
Sec. 26, 37, 14.

210 acres adjoining Lake Forest, on the South.

3 houses on West Monroe-st., offered on monthly payments.

FOR SALE — WE NOW HAVE READY for market our fine sub-division at the south depot at Evanston, and are selling lots rapidly to parties who are building. From $25 to $50 per foot. This property adjoins Evanston on the south, and is between the railroad and the lake. These lots are 50x170 feet, with 80 feet streets and 20 feet alleys, are high and dry, and are now being ornamented with maple and larch. Evanston, like Chicago, is rapidly growing southward.

There are now under contract, and in process of erection on this property, 20 houses, besides the hotel. All our houses will be supplied with gas. We build to suit parties, who give us orders, or make inducements to those who want to build for themselves. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 331 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—48 LOTS, BETWEEN SIXTY-fourth and Sixty-fifth-sts., in South Lynne, 500 feet from depot; 4 trains a day from Chicago; commutation fare, 5 cents. Chicago Silver Smelting and Refining Works and a number of other houses, are built and now building close to the property. Price, for the 48 lots, $6,000; $2,500 cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years, at 8 per cent; or will sell 24 lots for $3,000. Will sell cheap for cash. Apply to C. B. HOLMES, Office Globe Insurance Company, 380 Wabash-av., near Harrison.

FOR SALE—PLEASANT HOUSE OF 14 ROOMS, with half acre of fruit; 30 minutes' ride; $3,000, on long time. CLAFLIN BROS., 131 La-Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT HIGHLAND PARK, A STORE, building lot and barn, near depot. $2,200. Terms easy. Address S. J. HAPP, Highland Park.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR UNIMproved property, in Chicago, a new two-story frame house, with 9 rooms, within five minutes walk of the depot, in Aurora; price $6,000. CHAS. BUTTON, Aurora, Ill.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A FEW MORE COTTAGES and houses in Evanston, North Evanston, and one in Glencoe, of from 5 to 8 rooms, on good lots of 50x200 feet. Prices from $1,700 to $2,500; ⅓ cash, balance in monthly or yearly payments. I have, also, a large number of lots in the three towns, which I will sell at low figures on the same terms, and from parties who will build I will require no payment on the lots for five years. You who have no homes, take notice, at the rate houses have gone this week, I shall close up all in one week more. I have no houses to rent at present. Come soon, if you want a home north of the Washington-st. tunnel. Don't make a mistake and go to some other place unless you want to pay commissions. I advertise only my own property; have no commissions to make, and cannot be undersold. C. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK, NEAR DEPOT, three very desirable homes, fine shade trees and fruit, $6,000, $5,000, $6,000. Terms easy. E. PECK.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT AT NORTH Evanston, $1,600, only $200 cash, and $15 monthly payments. IRA BROWN, 141 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—A NEW FRAME house, 12 rooms, elegantly finished; lot, 50x129; in vicinity of Normal School; $3,500, only $500 down. This is a bargain; decide quick. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT LAKE FOREST—TWO DESIRable residences; also several central building lots, on favorable terms. D. J. LAKE, 24 South Clinton-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A 320-ACRE FARM IN CLOUD COUNty, Kansas, within three miles of a good town; or will exchange for a farm near Chicago, or other property. JAMES H. HILL & CO., 811 State-st.

FOR SALE—IN GENEVA, ILL., A NEW TWO-story Gothic house, 9 rooms, closets, pantrys, bath, store rooms, and furnace. Lot 158x125 feet; shade, fruit trees, and shrubbery, well and cistern, flower and kitchen garden; 2 blocks from depot; to be sold at once cheap. Address M 59, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A GOOD MICHIGAN FARM, 175 acres, 40 acres white oak timber, 18 miles south of Jackson, Mich., for sale at a bargain, or would exchange for Chicago property. MEAD & COE, Real Estate Agents, Room 4, No. 79 West Madison-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, THE DESIRAble property known as the Dwight House. For particulars apply to DWIGHT DEMING, South Bend, Ind.

FOR SALE—120 ACRES, GOOD IMPROVED farm; large orchard, house and timber, near city; mile from station. Price, $8,000. J. G. EARLE, 23 South Canal-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—AT OCONOMOWOC—I WILL SELL or exchange my summer residence for Chicago property. The location is the finest in the West, and my grounds are more highly cultivated; surrounding groves, highest land, with a gravel beach on Lake LaBelle. House furnished and ready for occupancy. HENRY H. SHUFELDT, 144 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STOCK FARM, A half section, containing nice grove of 15 or 20 acres, an artesian well of never-failing water and nearly 300 acres prairie. Railroad leading to Chicago running through the farm, and only 1½ miles to a good station. $3,000 of the purchase money can remain five years. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO city property, a prairie farm of 160 acres, near Tuscola, Ill., on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad. It is one of the best corn farms in the State. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO city property, a splendidly improved prairie stock farm of 500 acres, 46 miles from Chicago near one of the best railroads running into this city. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A WELL IMproved farm of 275 acres, situated on Chambers Island, in Green Bay, Wis.; one of the most romantic as well as healthy places on this continent. The farm is 50 feet higher than the Bay, and commands a magnificent view of the harbor. All size vessels land at this Island. Will be sold cheap, or exchanged for Chicago property. Apply to A. J. & J. W. COOPER, southwest corner Market and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES OF RICH FARMING land, in Chase County, Kansas. Title perfect. I have the patent from the Government, and all the tax receipts. Will exchange for property in Chicago, or at Englewood, and pay some cash difference. WATSON HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FRUIT FARM NEAR ST. JOSEPH, 12 acres, all kinds of fruit, and all bearing; brick house, location on the bluff, 100 feet above the lake, fine neighborhood, for sale or exchange for Chicago property. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, Room 14 Nixon's Building.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—THE 2D, 3D, AND 4TH FLOORS OF new marble-front building 136 State-st., near corner of Madison. W. H. PATTERSON, 121 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—STORE 25 FEET FRONT, BASEment 50 feet front; rent of each, $1,200; also, second floor, $1,000, 47 and 49 Congress-st. Inquire at 630 State-st.

TO RENT—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, SECond story of building 413 State-st. S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 213 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORE 56 WEST RANDOLPH-ST. Inquire at 56, up stairs. CHAS. MAYER.

TO RENT—BY WM. H. THOMPSON, REAL ESTATE agent, 229 West Madison-st., one first floor 25 x70, for business; suitable for any light business, on West Madison-st.

TO RENT—BY WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 WEST Madison-st., one basement 25x70, on West Madison-st.; light and airy.

TO RENT—BRICK STORE 73 WEST WASHington-st., 20x75 feet, with room 20x76 over it, with steam elevator and other power, if required. Inquire of F. W. KRAUSE, basement, No. 76 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR AND BASEMENT, at 56 West Randolph st. Inquire at 56 West Randolph-st., up stairs. CHS. MAYER.

TO RENT—2 STORES ON STATE-ST., NEAR Eighteenth; also a front parlor, second floor, with two small rooms off, suitable for an office. Address L, 151 and 153 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—NICE OFFICE AND DESK-ROOM AT reasonable rates. Apply to E. E. RYAN & CO., Insurance Agents, 24 South Canal-st., near tunnel.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—THE ROOMS NOW occupied by Cook County National Bank, No. 364 Wabash-av., corner Harrison-st. Inquire of G. R. GLOVER, 368 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORE 20X67, 174 TWENTY-SECOND-st., between State st. and Wabash-av.; also, third floor, with 10 windows, well adapted for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire J. L. NEWMAN, Dentist, on premises.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 279 WEST MADISON-st. Apply to GILES BRO. & CO., corner Sangamon and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS FOR OFFICES at 96 West Washington-st. Apply in basement.

TO RENT—TWO SUITES OF ROOMS FOR OFfices; choice location; terms low. Apply on premises to LEVI WING & CO., 336 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TWO FINE NEW STORES, CORner Halsted and Harrison-sts.; immediate possession. J. H. KEELER, 282 Halsted-st., cor. Harrison.

TO RENT—STORE—AND FIXTURES FOR sale. 176 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS ON FIRST FLOOR, SUITable for business purposes, on Madison, between Jefferson and Desplaines-sts. Apply at 293 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS STORE, 22X85, IN the live water-power town of Nashua, Chickasaw Co., Iowa. Address C. GREELEY, Nashua, Iowa.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 1343 STATE-ST. APPLY to GEO. TAYLOR, northwest corner Canal and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—ORPHEUS HALL, FOR BALLS, concerts and lectures. Inquire of the janitor, in the hall, corner of Lake and Peoria-sts., or at 82 North Peoria-st.

TO RENT—THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS with basement, 22 by 100 feet deep to an alley, in the new brick building No. 73 West Washington-st. Inquire at 16 South Jefferson-st.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO LARGE LOFTS, 80x100 feet, with lights on all sides. Steam power furnished. Building to be completed about May 1. Apply immediately, at No. 11 North Clark-st., at E. L. GOWEN.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 46 State-st.; fine light on front and side, corner of alley, suitable for a wholesale jobbing business. Apply to HERRING & CO., on the premises, or at corner of Fourteenth-st. and Indiana-av.

TO RENT—STORE, LEASE AND FIXTURES for sale, on State-st. Rent low. Apply 582 State-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—NEW DOUBLE STORE 331 AND 334 State-st., one block from present Post Office. W. WALLER, 65 Third av.

TO RENT—STORE 940 STATE-ST., NEAR FIELD & Leiter's, and centre of business. Very desirable. Also, two-story building 1460 State st., containing store and 12 good rooms above. Store 214 North Halsted-st., with 5 good rooms above. D. K. FISKE, Room 4, 45 Canal-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT STORE ON TWENTY-second-st., under the Avenue House. Best first-class retail locality in the city. Apply to HENRY WOOD, 906 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—STORE 20X85, SUITABLE FOR hardware, dry goods, or grocery. Rent low. Inquire on premises, up stairs, 636 State-st.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS IN new building on State-st., at foot of Congress. Also several large basements in same building. W. WALLER, 65 Third-av.

TO RENT—STORE ON LAKE, EAST OF Wabash-av. Two stores on Randolph, west of Union very cheap. Stores on State-st. CLAFLIN BROS., 204 West Madison.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 A DAY MADE BY either sex on small capital; samples sent for 25c. MERRILL & CO., 229 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE, TO SELL the most beautiful article ever introduced; something entirely new, and sold only by agents. Send 25c for terms and a sample, to PEARSON & SLUSSER, South Bend, Ind.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—BY CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., NO. 229 State-st.

The first house on Drexel-av., for two years or longer, a two-story house, new, well and cistern water, wire screens on doors and windows, handy to Illinois Central and dummy cars; large lot with the house; will rent, furnished, for $100 per month, or will sell the furniture at an appraisal and will rent the house to some party for $50 per month.

On Twenty-sixth-st., two-story house and basement, 10 rooms, partly furnished; $100 per month.

On Wabash-av., to rent for business; $2,400 per year.

The stores, Nos. 443 and 445 State-st. Also offices, rooms, and lofts over the stores, all conveniently situated.

TO RENT—NO. 1028 INDIANA-AV., NEAR Twenty-third-st., furnished, with barn attached, a 2 story and basement frame house with modern improvements and conveniences; basement contains kitchen, laundry, water closet, furnace, coal bins and permanent refrigerator; first floor contains two parlors, dining room, store room, bath room, and water closet; second floor contains large front room (with alcove), handsomely furnished, three other bedrooms and bath room. Prime references required. EDWARD C. PAGE.

TO RENT—ENGLEWOOD, NEAR NORMAL School, new house, (gothic), 9 rooms, only $25; 40 trains a day to Englewood. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE RESIDENCE, 10 ROOMS, in splendid order, $150 per month, to a responsible tenant; new and elegant furniture, including carpets for sale, $1,800 cash; ordinary boarding house keepers need not apply. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ATTENTION BOARDING-HOUSE keeper, splendid house near Halsted and Monroe-sts., 18 rooms, $1,600 per annum. Choice furniture for sale, $1,200 cash; lease, one year. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—AT NORTH SIDE CITY LIMITS. From May 1, a house of 9 rooms, convenient to horse cars. Apply to S. M. DOWNING, 479 Wabash-av., Room 3.

TO RENT—TO HOTEL KEEPERS, FAMILY hotel. Wanted, a tenant for one of the finest family hotels in the city, containing either 87 or 167 rooms, within 10 minutes' walk of the Court House, and on the drive to Lincoln Park on North Dearborn-st. Plans can be seen, and particulars had, of O. H. PLACEY, Architect, Room 15, corner State and Madison sts. E. W. GRIFFIN.

TO RENT—AT OCONOMOWOC, FOR THE SUMmer, a well furnished house on Lake La Belle, within 10 minutes of the depot or market; no pleasanter place in the northwest; terms moderate. GEO. W. RAY, Oconomowoc, or H. H. Shufeldt, 144 Fulton-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—FOR 7 OR 12 MONTHS, A DESIRAble house, with 10 rooms, on the line of the North City Limits Railroad. Apply to B. F. CULVER, Room 15, W. K. Nixon Building.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS, AND FURNIture for sale; house is well furnished and location very desirable; good barn on the premises; a good bargain to a cash customer. Apply at 105 South Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COTTAGE ON TWENtieth-st., between Wabash-av. and State-st. J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT 3-STORY MARBLE front house on Michigan-av., near Sixteenth-st., has all the modern improvements, and has 16 good rooms. J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—INDIANA-AV. NORTH TWENTY-second-st., fine house and grounds, $1,500. Call early for this bargain.

Michigan-av., near Thirty-second, 10-room frame, $800. Also 16 room frame, $1,500.

Prairie-av., 8-room cottage, $500.

South Park av., near Thirty-seventh st., nice house, $600.

Michigan-av, near Twenty-fifth st., marble front, $1,400.

Wahpanseh, fronting Ellis Park, octagon, marble front, $1,600.

Prairie-av, 8 rooms, $350.

Michigan-av., near Eldridge-court, frame house and barn, 16-rooms, $2,400.

STORRS & WARE, No. 373 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 5 ROOMS, ON LEAVITT-st., near VanBuren.

House, with barn, on Burnside-st., near Thirty-first.

House, 9 rooms, at Oak Park.

Cottage, furnished, at Oak Park.

HEMINGWAY & SMITH, 45 Central Union Block.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT, MARble front house, with modern improvements; good barn, carriage house, &c., one block from Union Park. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 126 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY, 5 OR 6 months from May 1st, 2-story and basement brick house, with furniture. Inquire at 1029 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 161 PARK-AV., $55 PER month, 9 rooms; 6 on first floor, water and gas. J. A. OWEN, 1334 Madison-st., or J. T. DAMON, 332 West Indiana-st.

TO RENT—TWO 8-ROOM TENEMENTS, NEAR Twenty-seventh-st., and Cottage Grove-av., at only $20 per month. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—NO. 275 TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., CONtaining 8 rooms, closets and water. Apply to GELINO, 344 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE 10-ROOM HOUSE IN BEST of order, on Indiana-av. Call at No. 1 Scammon Block, or Thirty-third-st. and Calumet-av.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE MARBLE front residence, No. 460 West Washington-st., one block from Union Park. Apply at 355 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS, AND FURniture for sale. Inquire at No. 179 West Monroe.

TO RENT—TWO 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick dwellings, 68 and 70 Thirteenth-st. Also store 637 State-st. Apply to P. RYAN, 639 State-st.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE ON WEST SIDE. Some furniture can be bought cheap. Inquire at jewelry store 465 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—1515 WABASH-AV., NEAR THIRTY-fourth st., 9 rooms, $50 per month.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM COTTAGE, 100 WALNUT-st. Also 14-room brick house, North Side. D. LEONARD, 45 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—THE FIRST ONE WHO will bring $300 for one year's rent in advance. A five-room cottage with closets, water, yard, and unfinished basement; clean, almost new. 576 West Erie-st., corner Lincoln.

TO RENT—DWELLINGS OVER NOS. 900, 902, 919, 921, 923, 925, and 927 State-st. Inquire of OWENS, at 1023 Wabash-av., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

TO RENT—AT 243 INDIANA-ST., 10 ROOMS, all new, will be finished by the 25th of April. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—FOR SIX MONTHS—A NICELY furnished house, on Prairie-av., to a private family only. Terms reasonable. FAKE & CLARKE, 330 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR ONE OR TWO years, a two-story and basement brick house, in good order; modern improvements, on Michigan-av., north of Sixteenth-st. FAKE & CLARKE, 330 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HOUSE TO RENT FOR ONE YEAR and furniture for sale. Inquire, 364 South Clark-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—HOUSE 192 ELLIS-AV., 11 ROOMS; large barn; an acre of ground; nice shrubbery; house will be rented for $1,000 to a party buying the furniture; $1,300. A. G. GARFIELD, 172 Ellis-av.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE OF 14 rooms, modern improvements, and large lot, with barn, No. 1072 Prairie-av., near Twenty-third-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—3-STORY, BASEMENT AND MANsard, marble front house, 1228 Wabash-av., nearly new, and containing all modern improvements. Inquire of J. F. BONFIELD, 49 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED DWELLING OF 7 rooms, in West Division, convenient to business, to a family without children. Address D 69, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES 91 AND 93 THIRTY-THIRD st., 11 rooms each, with sub-cellar, water, sewer, furnace, barn, $65. A. J. SAWYER, 363 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—3 NEW 8-ROOM COTTAGES. ALSO a large 2-story brick house, all two blocks north of North City Limits horse cars. D. WILLIAMS, 213 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—LOWER FLOOR, 6 ROOMS, PARlors, dining rooms, kitchen, and bedrooms, Indiana-av., near Twenty second-st., $60. HENRY P. GEORGE, 339 State-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE ON PAGE-ST., CONTAINing six rooms. Inquire at 649 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON ADAMS-st., near Wood-st., $75 per month till May 1, 1873. Apply at 62 South Green-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 10 rooms, near Union Park; all improvements; $65. COY & MOSS, 202 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A MODERN 3-STORY AND BASEment house, unfurnished, on Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st., to party who will board myself, wife, and child. Inquire for TAYLOR, 270 and 272 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—GOOD COTTAGE AND BRICK BASEment, 9 rooms in all, 117 West Adams-st., near Halsted. Barn in rear; stalls for three horses. To good tenant, $75 per month.

TO RENT—6-ROOM COTTAGE 853 FULTON-ST. Water.

House No. 540 Wabash-av. $

Second floor of No. 468 State-st.

D. HARRY HAMMER, Attorney, No. 3 West Madison-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—3 NEW 6 ROOM COTTAGES, TWO blocks north from horse-cars stopping at north city limits. D. WILLIAMS, 213 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, A FIRST-CLASS house, 14 rooms, on Ashland-av. Rent reasonable to good tenants. No objection to their taking a few careful boarders. Apply F. EVANS & CO., 118 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE AT $100 PER month, to a party with no children. IRA BROWN, 141 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—NO. 46 ALEXANDER-ST. NEAR Twenty-second and State, or lower part. Apply at No. 706 Wabash-av., from 9 to 11 a. m. INGLEDEW & SOUTHWORTH.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF SIX ROOMS, WAter in house. Apply at No. 32 Brown-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 686 WEST MONROE-ST. The house is new, with modern improvements. Apply at house, or 43 South Canal-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—TWO NEAT NEW COTTAGES, corner Main and Wrong-sts., near Archer-av. cars. Water in kitchen; $25 per month. C. J. ADAMS, 131 LaSalle-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—TO GOOD TENANT, TWO-STORY and basement house, with barn, 207 Twenty-fifth-st., 11 rooms, gas fixtures and chandeliers; $75 per month. C. J. ADAMS, 131 LaSalle-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—A NEW MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE, 12 rooms, at the corner of Washington and Lincoln-sts. Inquire on the premises, or at 23 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO STORY AND BASEMENT stone front, new, of 10 rooms; hot and cold water throughout, on one of the avenues near Thirty-second-st. SAYLES & WALKER, 47 Central Union Block.

TO RENT—EXPRESSLY FOR BOARDING house keepers. New house of 13 rooms, near Randolph-st. and Green; $80 per month; $1,200 furniture for sale. Lease one year. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—LARGE HOUSE ON LAKE SHORE, one and a half blocks south of Oakland Station (city limits). House conveniently arranged; brick basement, furnace, bathroom, &c.; lot 111x235 ft, well shaded. Rent $80 per month. Inquire at Homeopathic Pharmacy, 704 State st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, BY THE day or month, at Westminster European Hotel, 571 Wabash-av., above Eighteenth-st.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS, 89 EAST TWENTY-SECond-st.; family without children. DR. STEPHENS. Call after 4 p. m. Rent $35 per month.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, AT 84 Twenty-sixth-st., without board.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, convenient to board, to gentleman. 61 Park-av.

TO RENT—TO ONE GENTLEMAN, TWO NICE front rooms furnished, without board, for $15 per month, at 364 Division-st., near horse cars.

TO RENT—3 LARGE UNFURNISHED ROOMS at 46 Davis-st., near West Lake.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR and basement, to man and wife, without children preferred. References required. No. 165 Third-av.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with a front furnished room. Apply at No. 19 North Sangamon-st. Also, an unfinished basement for storage.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—COLORED MAN AND WIFE; MAN to take care of horses, cow, etc., and woman to cook, wash, and iron. 339 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD CANVASSING agents. None others need apply. Proof will be required of ability. Apply to M. MORRIS, at the Briggs House, during the hours of 12 and 1 p. m.

WANTED—MEN TO ENGAGE IN A RESPECTable business; will pay from $5 to $12 per day. HIMBALL & CO., 155 West Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—TO LEAVE TO-DAY AT 4 O'CLOCK p. m., 50 railroad laborers for Indiana; fare advanced to the men; no charges in the office. Apply early at West Lake-st., Room 1.

WANTED—THREE GOOD RAILROAD MEN, competent to superintend 15 mile divisions of railroad construction, can find employment by applying to BRISCOE, HILL & CO., 71 Griswold st., Detroit, Mich.; wanted, also, 50 foremen to work upon the Detroit & Bay City Railroad, north of Utica. Apply upon the work or at the office. Utica is 20 miles from Detroit. BRISCOE, HILL & CO., Contractors.

WANTED—50 MEN FOR SURFACING AND section work in this State; wages $2 per day; also 100 for gravel train, free fare, no charges in the office; 50 farm hands, wood choppers, and men for sawmills. Apply 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN AND HIS wife to work in my family in Glencoe, the man to take care of a large garden, horse, and cows, and do all work required about the premises, his wife to cook and do general housework. A good home, fair pay, and permanent employment if parties suit. Apply at 10 o'clock a. m. to S. T. LOCKWOOD, Nixon Block, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—TO LEAVE SURE TO-MORROW morning, 9 o'clock, 300 men for the Northwestern Railroad Sparta, Wisconsin; high wages, sure pay, and free fare. Apply to HENRY HJORTH, Agent for Ellis & McDonell, 78 West Kinzie and 95 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS DAY, 100 LABORers for the Wisconsin Central, $2 and $2.25 per day; 10 teamsters, at $30 and board; 100 for gravel train in Indiana; all free fare. Apply at 23 West Madison-st. C. V. SNELL, Agent.

WANTED—PORTER—ONE ACCUSTOMED TO the drug trade, and understands charging soda fountains preferred. BLISS & TORREY, 35 Market-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO WORK IN MY GARden, and take care of horse and cow. Apply at 231 Michigan-av., lake front.

WANTED—30 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Illinois; wages $2; board $4; fare free; no office fee. Apply to R. F. CHRISTIAN, 239 East Randolph-st., Room 33.

WANTED—A FEW LIVE MEN TO CANVASS the city and sell the universal window sash lock, the only effective security against burglars and thieves. WIGGIN, DOUGHTY & CO., 31 Market-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE TRAVELLING man, going to the country, to sell genuine liquors on commission. CUVILLIAR & CO., office 159 East Madison-st.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG MAN to go on small salary. Security and references required. Address K 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD TRUSTY BOY FOR COLlecting and assisting in office; must be a good penman; wages light at first. Address, in handwriting, P 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN TO WORK IN GARDEN and to set trees. Apply at Room 14, Exchange Block, corner Clark and Washington-sts., between 9 and 10 o'clock a. m.

WANTED—30 LABORERS TO EXCAVATE cellar on Mather-st., corner Polk and Desplaines-sts. A. H. ANDREWS & CO.

WANTED—1,000 MEN FOR JACKSON, LANsing & Saginaw Railroad; wages $2.00 per day; station-work at 25 cents per yard; 500 men for Michigan Central Railroad, double track; wages $1.75 per day; plenty of station-work; most sand, at different prices; also, two cooks; 50 woodchoppers for Michigan; wages from $1.50 to $1.25 per cord; 40 brickyard men for Michigan; wages $25 per month and board; 50 farmhands for Illinois; free fare to all places. ANDREW G. BING & CO., 23 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN BOY; ONE LIVing with his parents preferred. Apply between 8 and 10 o'clock to CLARKE, ABBOTT & CO., 50 and 52 East Madison-st.

WANTED—I WANT A PRACTICAL, ENERgetic man as foreman of a manufactory about establishing in Chicago. To an honest, faithful man, with good references, a fair salary and steady employment will be given. Call, with references, at 60 South Water-st., New York, up stairs, No. 1.

WANTED—A PARTY IN EVERY TOWN TO manufacture and sell a new article. Large margin. Circulars and samples 25 cents. Address R. K. TERRILL, Room No. 2, 387 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO-DAY, 500 RAILROAD LABORers for Michigan and Wisconsin, wages $1.75 to $2. Also 25 sawmill hands at $26 per month and board; 50 for brick yard, same terms; 50 woodchoppers at $1 to $1.50 per cord; 40 for farms at $1 per day and board; free fare. Apply to R. F. CHRISTIAN'S Employment Office, 239 East Randolph-st., Room 33.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE TRAVELLING salesman; one acquainted with millers and grain dealers preferred. Address, with references, A, care Carrier 54.

WANTED—A NICE, NEAT COLORED BOY TO wait on table and make himself generally useful, at 734 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TWO MEN TO GLUE BLACK walnut mouldings, and four polishers, at 233 Twentieth-st.

WANTED—A BOY WHO CAN RIDE AT 90 OR 100 lbs. Inquire of E. GRAY, 118 West Madison.

WANTED—GOOD MEN TO WORK IN STAbles. None need apply except they have had experience in the business, corner Twenty-third and State-sts. M. C. WILBUR.

WANTED—A SALESMAN FOR A WHOLESALE crockery house. Apply at 721 State-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CARE OF horses and garden. Apply after 6 p. m. at 19 Bishop-court, near Union Park.

WANTED—TWO GOOD FARM HANDS ON Monday, stout and active No. 1 men, with references. C. H. BECKWITH & CO., 140 Michigan-av.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—HARDWARE SALESMAN; ONE acquainted with heavy hardware, steel, etc. Address by letter, with particulars as to qualifications, salary expected, etc. CLARKE, ABBOTT & CO., 50 and 52 East Madison-st.

WANTED—15 EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS salesmen, those having an acquaintance in the vicinity of Blue Island av. and Halsted-st. preferred. Call this day after 2 p. m. at the new brick stores, Nos. 254 and 256 South Halsted-st., near corner of Blue Island-av. and Harrison-sts.

Trades.

WANTED—A THOROUGH GOOD WORKMAN on watches, clocks, &c. For such a man a splendid chance is in waiting. Address E. E. CHANDLEE, Washington, Ill.

WANTED—10 GOOD TAILORS, AT 560 STATE-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARBER; STEADY work and good wages, at 57 East Kinzie st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD BARBERS, AT W. MILLAGER'S, No. 191½ West Van Buren-st. Steady employment.

WANTED—TWO BLACKSMITHS. APPLY AT HERRING'S Safe Factory, corner Fourteenth-st. and Indiana-av.

WANTED—THREE GOOD PAPER HANGERS. Steady work. Apply at 889 West Lake st.

WANTED—A SMART, INTELLIGENT CARpenter, American, German, or Swede, to put up elevators; a steady job all summer. Apply at 35 Wells-st., in basement, in the morning.

WANTED—SHOEMAKERS, HEELERS, BURnishers and finishers to work on machine, fine sewed shoes, at 264 West Twelfth-st. QUIRK, HALE & KING.

WANTED—PLUMBERS AT NO. 189 WEST Lake st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FOREMAN FOR machine shop; a man thoroughly posted in building work can learn of a good situation by addressing S 55, Tribune office.

WANTED — PAINTERS — SEVERAL FIRST-class house painters; first-class wages. HENRY A. LOVERIN, 936 Fulton-st.

WANTED—AT HUDSON'S, 378 STATE-ST., A first-class tailor to work by the piece or week. Apply immediately.

WANTED—4 CARPENTERS AT 238 EWING-st. Come with tools at 7 o'clock.

WANTED—4 GOOD CARPENTERS TO WORK on new building on Lake-st., between Wells and Water. O. LIPPINCOTT.

WANTED—A JAPANNER, ONE OF EXPERIence in all kinds of japanning, and thoroughly competent to take charge of a shop; best of city references required. Apply at 7 a. m. to-day to A. PUGH, 219 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—GOOD GORDON FEEDERS AT HINDLE & JENKINS, 674 Wabash-av.

WANTED—10 PAINTERS AT CARPENTER shop on Twenty-third-st. and Michigan-av., this morning. Highest wages.

WANTED—A GORDON PRESS BOY, EXPErienced and thoroughly competent. BIRNEY HAND, 138 West Madison-st.

WANTED—CARPENTERS—SEVERAL FIRST-class carpenters. Apply to HENRY A. LOVERIN, Carpenter and Builder, 936 Fulton-st., or 79 Dearborn.

WANTED—TWO HELPERS AND ONE FINisher at MILLER & PARSONS', Carriage Manufacturers, 75 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—3 OR 4 PAINTERS WHO THORoughly understand painting and calcomining. Apply at 83 Whiting-st.

WANTED—BLINDMAKER, A GOOD WORKman, at the mill corner of Kingsbury and Ohio-sts. DAVID GOODWILLIE.

WANTED—4 GOOD CARPENTERS AT 43 HUBbard-court. P. J. SEXTON.

WANTED—ONE SASHMAKER AND TWO smoothers. KIMBALL & SHERIDAN, Arnold and Seventeenth-sts.

WANTED—15 OR 20 GOOD SHIPCARPENTERS and caulkers, plenty of work. Wages $3.00 per day. Inquire at HANLEY & O'BRIEN'S Dry Dock, Lockport, Ill.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—A BLACK HAIR CLOTH PARLOR set, consisting of six chairs, easy chair, and sofa, several Brussels carpets. Call at 48 Peck court.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—FURniture complete of seven rooms. Parlor suit in green rep (7 pieces), Brussels carpets, Barstow range, cook, &c.; all new inside of year. Apply at 81 Forrest-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. WILL sell complete outfit or any part very cheap. Call at 75 Honore-st.

GOOD PRICES PAID FOR SECOND-HAND carpets; also, other household goods of every description bought for cash. I. J., 906 State-st.

I WOULD EXCHANGE ABOUT $1,000 WORTH of nearly new furniture, carpets, etc., for a good lot on West Side. Address H 20, Tribune office.

PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE OF HOUSEhold goods for cash, call or address G. W. PIKE & CO., 55 South Carpenter, corner West Madison-st. Furniture repaired; also packed for shipping.

REDUCTION IN RENTS FOR 1872—EMPIRE combination parlor bedstead; an elegant piece of furniture, economizing room and convertible instantly into a perfect bed. Makes every room available for sleeping. Sold on monthly payments. Empire Parlor Bedstead Company, 82 Green-st., near Madison.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—STONE—I HAVE ON HAND A stock of the celebrated Cayuga Lake flagging stone, for sidewalks, vaults, cellar floors, roof coping, &c. &c. Call at corner Fifth av. and Monroe-st., or address 260 State-st. J. C. BURKE.

FOR SALE—100,000 HARD NEW BRICK, CHEAP. J. H. SMART & CO., 216 Monroe-st.

LUMBER WANTED, IN EXCHANGE FOR unincumbered suburban property. Address T 42, Tribune.

PROPOSALS WANTED—WE HAVE 1,000,000 OF brick to be transported by lake from St. Joseph, Mich., to Chicago. For particulars, address at once, W. G. ALEXANDER & CO., St. Joseph Brick Works, St. Joseph, Mich.

20,000 OLD RED PRESSED BRICK OF the Nash manufacture for sale cheap. J. H. SMART & CO., 216 Monroe-st.

300,000 OLD BRICK, LARGE CHICAGO sizes, for sale in lots to suit. J. H. SMART & CO., 216 Monroe-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH OR American Protestant woman to take care of children. The best of references and qualifications required. Apply, by letter only, to W. F. COOLBAUGH, Union National Bank.

WANTED—A GOOD LAUNDRESS; ALSO A second girl and a scrub girl; good wages paid. Apply this morning at 15 Honore-st.

WANTED—GIRLS—CHAMBERMAIDS, LAUNdresses, scrub girls and for kitchen work. Apply at St. Carol near Court Hotel, Elizabeth-st., near Washington.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN FOR THE city and country, with small capital, for an easy business, at which $2 to $7 a day can be made. A. RAY, 280 West Randolph-st. Samples sent for 25c.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL TO mark clothes in laundry. Apply at ANDERSON'S Steam Laundry, 157 Dearborn-st.

Domestics.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN CAPAble of doing general housework, and wishing to go into the country, can learn of a good place in a small family, by applying at 640 West Washington-st. Good wages will be paid. References required.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN OR EXPErienced girl in a small family, at Evanston. Apply at 278 South Water-st., Room 1, or at corner Church st. and Hinman-av., Evanston, opposite new Methodist Church.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO HOUSEwork for a small family, at 169 Park-av.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL AT 80 UNION Park-place, formerly Peck-st. Call between 1 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework at 565 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—AT THE MASSASOIT HOUSE, OPposite Union Depot, two dining-room girls, one to assist around the house.

WANTED—A SWEDE OR GERMAN GIRL TO do up stairs work. Apply at 958 Indiana-av.

WANTED — A COMPETENT PROTESTANT girl, or middle-aged woman, to do the work of a small family, about removing to the country. Call at 584 West Lake-st., from 2 to 4 p. m. Tuesday.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL for second work and to take care of two small children. Apply at 2794 Park-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework in a small family; must have good references. Apply at 893 Michigan av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; German or Norwegian preferred; good wages. Apply at 306 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a family of three. Inquire at 129 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR SECOND work. Call at 477 Fulton-st., cor. Union Park place.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL 15 OR 16 YEARS old, to help do housework in a family of three; can find a pleasant home and good wages at 754 West Van Buren.

WANTED—A KITCHEN GIRL AND WAITER at the Commercial Dining Rooms, 43 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 1501 Prairie-av.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS WHO UNDERSTAND working on Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Apply at 648 and 650 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FROM 14 TO 16 YEARS old, to take charge of very young child. References required. Apply at 869 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR ALL KINDS of housework, in city and country. Mrs. THOMPSON, 1002 State-st.

WANTED — A TIDY, STOUT GIRL FOR housework; no cooking required. 248 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK FOR A PRIVATE family; best wages. Apply at 62 Sheldon-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family; Swede or German preferred, at 56 Union Park-place.

WANTED—TWO GOOD EXPERIENCED GIRLS—one for dining-room, the other for chamber work. Apply at 282 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework in a small family; good wages. Apply, with references, at 63 Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—GOOD, STEADY, CAPABLE GIRL, English, German or Norwegian, for general housework in a family of four. Apply at 328 West Madison-st., Room 3.

WANTED—A GOOD CHAMBERMAID; MUST have good recommendations. 122 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, AT 905 Michigan-av., near Twenty-fifth-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—BUTTONHOLE MAKERS ON FINE shirts, at COLLINS & HUNT, 423 Wabash-av.

WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY AT Evanston, for the summer, a seamstress to cut and make children's clothes; none but a competent person with good references need apply. Address U 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SHIRTMAKERS to take work to their homes. WILSON BROS., 65 West Washington-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A DRESSMAKER AT 94 SOUTH Peoria; one who understands trimming and finishing off work; none but an experienced hand need apply.

WANTED—SIX GIRLS TO FINISH PANTS. Apply at 147 Johnson-st.

WANTED—A LADY WHO IS WELL ACQUAINTed with the millinery department, trimming and selling. 64 and 66 West Randolph-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—ON EASY TERMS, ½ ACRE LOTS on Twelfth-st. and Western-av.; also 1 lot on Twenty-sixth-st., near Butler; also 1 lot on Norton, near Polk; also 10 lots near South Side Rolling Mills and Archer-av.; also 4 lots on Erie, near Robey; also 1 lot near S. W. P. Road and Taylor-st.; also, for sale, 6 cottages, Wentworth-av. and Forty-fifth-st. HARTMAN & QUINN, 23 West Madison-st. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, BUILDing lots, $15 a year free of all taxes, on Wentworth-av., near Forty-fourth-st. HARTMANN & QUINN, 23 West Madison-st. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.

TO LEASE—SEVERAL LOTS ON WEST MADison-st. and Southwest-av., for a term of 5 years. Apply to AHRENS & BEHRENS, 565 West Madison-st.

TO LEASE—A LARGE DWELLING HOUSE furnished, with large grounds, at Kenwood Station, on Forty-seventh st.; supplied with hot water, gas, &c. Apply to D. W. THOMAS, 174 Madison-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $400, IN A LIGHT cash business that will pay a profit of several hundred dollars per month. Address F 67, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—BUSINESS WILL PAY from $50 to $150 per week. Single man preferred. Must have a few hundred dollars to invest. HENRY C. COOLEY, 582 State-st.

PARTNER WANTED—BY ONE IN A GOOD commission or brokerage business; a practical man, and some means. Address N 82, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE PARTNER by one of the oldest commission firms in the city; must have $10,000 cash and be able to command some trade. Address Y 22, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED — AN ACTIVE AND silent partner with $5,000 to $7,500 in an old established seed and horticultural goods business; large trade; or will dispose of the same. Address G 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE BARN OR unfurnished room to be used for light wood manufacturing; West Side preferred. Address A. MARTIN, care of Post Office Box 188, Chicago.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HALL FOR THE USE of an Odd Fellows' Lodge. Address B. HENDERSON, No. 214 West Randolph-st., stating location and night to be had.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, BY A private family of four persons only, a nicely furnished house on the South Side. Rent not to exceed $1,200. Address for two days, stating location, &c., F 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON MAY 1, A HOUSE of 8 or 10 rooms; location, Union Park and Halsted-st., Lake and VanBuren-sts.; for which a liberal price will be paid by a good tenant. Address B 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICELY FURnished front room, without board, for lady and gentleman; price not to exceed $15; West Side preferred. Address G 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—PLAIN FURNISHED room, with or without board, by a quiet young man in private family; moderate terms, south of Randolph. Address A 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE OR TWO UNFURnished rooms for two gentlemen on West Side, east of Sangamon; Madison-st. preferred. Address J M C, 225 Lake-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A ROOM ON THE West Side suitable for storing furniture. Address J M C, 225 Lake st.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE, 7 ROOMS, with barn, near Union Park; must be in good repair, and ready for occupation May 1. Address F, 14 State st., up-stairs.

WANTED—TO RENT—A ROOM FOR 1 OR 2 young gentlemen in a French or German family, with or without board; terms must be moderate. Address G 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—AN UNFURNISHED room, a bed room, and closet, for a lady. Address R. B., 40, Branch Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, on Wabash or Michigan-avs., between Thirteenth st. and Hubbard-court. With price per month, address Room 18, Congress Hall.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE OR four rooms for light housekeeping on South Side; rent moderate. Address O 93, Tribune Branch office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE OR TWO UNFURnished rooms west of Union Park; terms must be moderate. Address K 15, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Forsman's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular sawmills and flour mills, Evarts' shingle machines and saws. 26 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agt.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 19 AND 21 West Randolph-st., Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

DELAMATER IRON WORKS, OF NEW YORK, and Albany Street Iron Works, of New York. Manufacture all kinds of steam machinery. G. S. DUBOIS, Agent, 169 Wabash-av. Will remove May 1 to Central Block.

FOR SALE—FLY WHEEL; WEIGHT, 7 TONS; diameter, 18 feet. A superior wheel, and perfect. NORTON & CO., Madison-st. bridge.

FOR SALE—A NEW FIRST-CLASS SAW-MILL at two-thirds cost. Apply to or address TYNG & CO., 61 South Canal-st.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE CHEAP, 25-HORSE engine and boiler, one Branch surfacer, one sticker, 200 ft. of shafting and pulleys, all in good order. Inquire at Prince's Hotel, opposite Fort Wayne Depot, to-day; after to-day address A. W. VAUGHN, Peru, Ill.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—APRIL 22, 3 O'CLOCK THIS morning, Sangamon, Washington, Madison, and Morgan; Sangamon and Randolph 23, 8 this evening.

PERSONAL—DR. S. G. RODGERS, ELOCUTIONist. Don't understand that you have rented Stanley Hall. Call at 285 West Madison-st., W. H. Sampson, and make arrangements.

PERSONAL—ONYX SLEEVE-BUTTONS: DID you arrive home safe yesterday morning? EKNASC BERRAH.

PERSONAL—IF THE PERSON WHO TOOK A watch and chain from 1317 Indiana-av., Saturday afternoon, will return the same, he can receive $25 and no questions asked.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED — BY AN ACTIVE clothing salesman. Address J J 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS city salesman in a wholesale fancy grocery house or soap manufactory. Has a large trade, and can furnish the best of references. Address V 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—OUT OF CHICAGO, BY a man, who has been three years in a bank and three years in a factory. Address R. JEROME, corner State and Twelfth sts., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—A PLACE AS MESsenger in a bank, or as office-boy in a real estate or insurance office; am 14 years old; a good writer; have had experience; am living at home, and can give first class references. Address, MESSENGER, 122 South Hoyne-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO CONTRACTORS and builders—As foreman or superintendent. 25 years' experience in the business, 15 years in Chicago. Apply or address G K B, 810 Fourth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS OUTSIDE SALESman in a paper warehouse. Address U 57, Tribune branch office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN, to make himself generally useful; understands gardening; good references. Address T 65, Branch Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DRIVE CARriage, by a sober man, Swiss, 9 year's experience. References if required. Address, P. RUNGIER, 880 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD BOY, aged 15 years, to work upon a farm; good references. Apply at 133 Fourteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN in any branch of a wholesale house as porter or packer; can pack drugs and fancy goods; have seven years' experience from the old country, and is well acquainted in the city. Address Y 27, Tribune office.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENERGETIC man; can read and write French, English, and German; as clerk in a store, or as overseer to a builder. Please address H 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN of 18, as clerk, or assistant bookkeeper, in some office or wholesale store; is a good penman; quick and correct at figures; would be willing to work at a small salary. Address, F 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT and experienced bookkeeper, a young man, with best of references. Address C 90, Tribune Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS FANcy cake baker. Address B S, 464 South Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD LUMBER wagon striper and ornamenter. Address, for three days, GEO. T. PARKER, McHenry, Ill.

Coachmen.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, as coachman, in a private family. Can take charge of a garden if required. Address WARD, 366 South State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A young man who understands the business, and is willing to work. Call at or address 83 DePeyster-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ACCOMPLISHed American lady as travelling companion for an invalid, or to take charge of children. Address E T, Baraboo, Wisconsin.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY as clerk in a store; West Side preferred. Address W 80, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do kitchenwork or housework. Call at 38 DeKoven-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE honest woman, to do second-work in a small family; is a good laundress; country preferred; wages no object—but a permanent place and kind treatment. Inquire at 80 Rebecca-st., near Centre-av., West Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl, in a private family, to do upstairs work and plain sewing; has good reference. Please call at, or address, 465 East Erie-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO help to do light housework and take care of children, in a private family. Apply at 461 Jefferson-st., up-stairs, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL in a small private family; North Side preferred. Inquire at 239 Church-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as cook, in a private family preferred. 685 Clark-st. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a private family. Call at 217 South Desplaines-st., in the basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPEtent girls, willing to work together, in a private family. Address or call at 215 Carroll-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR TWO GERMAN girls, sisters, in a family as cook and second girl. 126 West Monroe-st., Star Employment Office.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER. Will go by the day in families. 165 South Green-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT dressmaker, in a private family; understands family-sewing thoroughly. Address, V 44, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ANOTHER CAR-LOAD OF HORSES AT 94 West Jackson. All kinds must close out this week for what they will bring.

ANY ONE WISHING TO BUY A GOOD PAIR of roadsters or common drivers can find them with me, and a very fine pair of mules, very cheap, at eight cents on the dollar. 42 Harmon-court. M. O. BRADLEY.

BOARDERS WANTED AT THE CHICAGO Horse Mart, Calumet-av. and Twenty-sixth-st. Horses and carriages sold on commission.

CHICAGO HORSE MART, CORNER TWENTY sixth-st. and Calumet-av.—Gentlemen wishing to purchase, or those having horses or carriages to sell at private or public sale, will find our house perfectly reliable, as we conduct our business on the same straightforward principles which govern honorable houses in all mercantile pursuits. Horses and carriages constantly on hand.

FOR SALE—ONE DOUBLE (TWO-SEATED) carriage.
One Democrat wagon.
One double (square box) wagon.
One set light double harness.
One set heavy double harness.
One single cutter.
One buggy.
Inquire at 289 Michigan av.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—HORSE SUITable for phaeton. Perfectly safe for ladies to drive. O. F. CARPENTER, in Am. M. U. Express office, 329 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR WILL TRADE FOR LUMBER a team of horses, a set of new heavy harness, and a good new axle lumber wagon. Inquire at 179 West Adams st.

FOR SALE — CHEAP — DUMP CARTS FOR brick-yards and railroad purposes, with harness complete. Government Goods Depot, Sixteenth-st. and Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT, SHIFTING-TOP WAGon, new; 1 six-seated top-wagon; 1 grocery wagon; 1 second-hand two-seated wagon; 1 open buggy; 3 democrats or business wagons, at HATHAWAY'S, 860 State-st.

FOR SALE—3 NEW SHIFTING-TOP BUGGIES, 1 two-seated wagon, with top, 3 democrats; 1 grocery wagon, with top. Just being finished, 1 open buggy, 2 second-hand 2-seated carriages, at HATHAWAY'S, 860 State-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO property, a fine pair of carriage, city broke, horses, harness and open barouche. H. H. SHUFELDT, 144 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A FAST TROTTING JOE HOOKER colt, bay, 15¾ hands high; also, good drivers and heavy dray horses. M. C. WILBUR, corner Twenty-third and State sts.

FOR SALE—A LARGE STOCK AND GREAT variety of every description of light carriages, for pleasure or business purposes, including light four-passenger phaetons, cabriolets, and rockaways, Kellogg's pony phaetons, top or open, panel or basketwork, and Kimball jump seats. Also, a great variety of top and open buggies for business wagons. Also, a good line, now in stock, of our fine, light seven-eighth and three quarter top road wagons and track sulkies. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO., Manufacturers and dealers in fine carriages, 526 Wabash-av., corner of Congress-st.

HORSE AND BUGGY FOR SALE OR TRADE for building materials. Apply to R. EDWARDS, 46 North Halsted-st.

THREE DRAUGHT TEAMS, WITH HEAVY wagons and new harness. Will exchange for cottage. Inquire rear of 604 Wabash-av.

WANTED — TRUCK AND HARNESS, NOT much used, for cash. Address 261 North Market-st.

$250 WILL BUY GOOD, SOUND HORSE, 8 years old; harness and phaeton buggy in good order. A bargain. Apply to A. McLEISH, 320 West Madison-st.

FINANCIAL.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 150 TWENTY-second-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, &c. Established 1862.

LOANS ON WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, FURniture, houses, and other chattels and collaterals. J. Q. WATSON, 75 South Canal-st., corner Madison, Room 6.

LOANS ON HOUSES, FURNITURE, PIANOS, and collaterals. C. W. PERKINS, 127 W. Monroe.

LOANS ON DESIRABLE CHICAGO REAL ESTATE made at 9 and 10 per cent. by S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 213 East Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN this city, one of $1,000, and one of $2,000, for 3 years, by M. BEAL, 59 West Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, houses, pianos, and other collaterals. B. ROGERS, Room 48, Central Union Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPerty, in large and small sums (not less than $1,000). MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON COLlateral securities, such as watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc., by E. JACOBS & CO., 44 Congress-st.

TO LOAN—$6,500 IN ONE OR TWO SUMS, 3 TO 5 years, on good city property. Coins at once. HENRY P. GEORGE, 339 State-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO property and good collaterals. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

TO LOAN—SUMS OF $10,000 AND UPWARDS for a term of years, at 9 per cent interest. Apply to C. R. FIELD & CO., 419 Wabash-av.

$1,000 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE. HELM & HOWLAND, West Washington-st.

$8,000 TO LOAN FOR A TERM OF YEARS on good real estate security. MILLER & RIGDON, 216 West Madison-st.

$43,000 TO LOAN FOR FIVE YEARS AT 10 per cent. No commission. JAS. F. DALTON, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second.

$60,000—LOANS NEGOTIATED ON CHICAGO real estate, mortgages, notes, &c. Several large first-class 10 per cent mortgages for sale. TAYLOR & SMITH, Real Estate and Loans, 408 Wabash-av.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

FOR TRADE—$3,000 WORTH OF PRINTING material and machinery for trade for Western land. B. C. CHANDLER & CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

I WISH TO TRADE A NEW COPY OF A standard encyclopedia with a merchant tailor. Address B 83, Tribune Branch office.

TO EXCHANGE—MICHIGAN AND WISCONSIN land for Chicago real estate or personal property. Will assume encumbrance. FINLEY, 6 Desplaines-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, lost goods, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can describe by tell the disease without any questions, and cure all diseases or no pay. 139 West Madison-st.

MADAME MICHELE, 416 THIRD-AV., PRIvate entrance up stairs, first door on left. Hours 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. daily.